



40ft dining car crushed into 6ft wreckage by impact

Irish train disaster on fail-safe system

From Richard Ford, Kildare



The telescoped dining car in which seven passengers died in the crash at Cherryville

An investigation into the train crash in the Irish Republic on Sunday night in which seven people were killed began last night. Ten passengers were seriously hurt and another 40 are being treated in hospital.

Defence cuts 'have left Navy weak'

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

The Royal Navy has been so badly cut back that it no longer has the balance needed for general maritime operations, it is claimed today.

Victory '83 fits wings to its keel

By Barry Pickthall

Peter de Savary, the multi-millionaire heading the Victory syndicate, Britain's challenge for the America's Cup, joined the controversy surrounding the radical winged keel on Australia II by having wings fitted to his own 12-metre yacht yesterday for the final race against the Australian yacht in the semi-final challenge series.

Moscow grain deal may herald thaw

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Mr John Block, the US Agriculture Secretary, arrives in Moscow tomorrow amid growing signs that the Andropov leadership is seeking ways of taking some of the chill out of its relationship with Washington.

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Pop Madhur Jaffrey, first of four guest cooks, on vegetarian cooking.



Pop Penny Perick tunes into the stalwarts of Barry Manilow's international fan club.

TV plea of innocence by Marcos

President Marcos of the Philippines went on television to deny responsibility for the death of Benigno Aquino, and blame both the opposition and the foreign press for giving his Government bad publicity.

The Libya card

Israeli intelligence material on Libyan intentions in Africa is helping the Begin Government's rapprochement with Black Africa. Liberia's main demand for resuming diplomatic relations was the sharing of the Mossad dossier on Libyan activities.

Burnt sculpture

A decision is expected today on whether to rebuild a South Bank sculpture made of 6,000 tyres. A man is being treated in hospital for severe burns.

Pound rises

The pound closed 1.1 cents up against the dollar at \$1.5290. Shares continued their record run with the FT index closing 4.7 up at 740.4.

Wembley circus

Professional (Rugby) Union teams representing England, Wales, Australia and New Zealand could be playing at Wembley early next year in the first games of a "circus" involving 200 leading players.

Ojukwu loses

Mr Ojukwu, the former Biafran leader, failed to make a political comeback in Nigeria when he was defeated in his attempt to become a federal senator.

Women at risk

Sexual harassment at work is causing women physical and mental illness, lost promotion, forcing them to leave their jobs and sometimes causing their dismissal, a TUC report says.

Stud chance

Shareef Dancer, the Arab-owned Classic winner, is to be syndicated for a probable world record sum, and will stand at stud near Newmarket.

£250m EEC plan to streamline coal

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The EEC has proposed that at least £250m be allocated in its next budget to modernize the European coal industry and to reduce the massive coal stocks lying in Common Market pits and power stations.

Chad 'will ask France to fight'

Ndjamena (Reuters) - The Chad Government said yesterday it would ask French troops to fight in a counter-offensive against Libyan-backed rebels controlling the north of the country.

Health service told to cut more jobs

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Health authorities were told yesterday that they were not doing enough to reduce staff in the health service. In a circular issued by the Department of Health and Social Security, they were instructed not to fill any vacancies unless they could produce a clear case for keeping the job.

Goldsmith sued by Der Spiegel

By John Witherow

Sir James Goldsmith is facing High Court action for alleged libel from a West German magazine for comments he made two and a half years ago.

Table with 2 columns: Home News, Overseas, Arts, Bridge, Business, Church, Court. Includes page numbers for each section.

Advertisement for LAMONT & PARTNERS LIMITED. Features text: 'LAST CHANCE? FOR GUARANTEED DOUBLE FIGURE TAX PAID INCOME UP TO 13.41% NET PA'. Includes contact information and a coupon for more information.

Councillors group attacks Steel over his management of party

By Stephen Goodwin

The Association of Liberal Councillors yesterday criticized as "profoundly undemocratic" the way in which Mr David Steel managed the party in the run-up to the general election in June.

In particular it cites the drawing up of the Social Democratic Party-liberal Alliance manifesto and choosing Roy Jenkins as Prime Minister-designate.

The attack comes at a sensitive time for the Liberal leader. Last week *The Times* reported that Mr Steel was expected to resign the leadership at next month's assembly at Harrogate takes away his right of veto over the election manifesto.

In a strongly worded submission prepared for the assembly the associations also accuse the liberal leadership of a lack of commitment to the strategy laid down by earlier assemblies.

"Many campaigning local Liberals have felt a clear difference between their own work and that of the national party during the past 13 years," the association says.

The association, with more than 2,000 members, claims Liberal successes at seats such as Yeovil, Gordon, Leeds West, and Southwark, Bermondsey are the result of the same

"campaigning approach" which has earned the party a substantial power base in cities and metropolitan areas.

Mr Trevor Jones, of Dorchester, the association chairman, says: "There is a real danger that the Liberal Party will spend too much time on internal navel-gazing and nipping of its constitution."

He wants the assembly to come out with a renewed commitment to the creation of a campaigning party.

"It is time for the national institutions of the party, and its leaders both inside and outside Parliament, to understand that it is their job to provide the campaigning leadership and commitment which is needed," Mr Jones says.

In a rebuttal for Mr Steel, the association expresses dissatisfaction about the Alliance which, it says, cannot continue in its present form.

"We are unhappy about the failure to put forward a clear programme of radical reform at the election. But the concern is with the effect of the Alliance on the mechanics of decision-making, and the presentation, as well as with the content," the association says.

"The way in which the joint programme and Prime Minister designate were determined was profoundly undemocratic. The way in which the Alliance has operated on the ground has resulted in a lot of wasted time and energies, and in some cases reduced our effectiveness and public impact."

"We must not approach another general election with similar mistakes or with another arbitrary seats allocation process."

The association maintains that the continued existence of two separate Alliance parties cannot be sustained in the long run. It calls for a democratization of the structures of the Alliance at a national level and encouragement of integration at a local level.

The association intends to ask its own members to support a programme that will promote joint Liberal/SDP council groups and allow associate membership of the association for SDP members. It also supports the principle of joint selection of candidates for European Parliament elections.

The document adds that it is important that moves towards what it describes as an "organic merger" should be optional. "Integration should be encouraged where Liberals and Social Democrats want it."

Mr Steel's high standing with the electorate is the subject of an indirect warning by the association.

TUC affiliation fees to increase by 26%

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The TUC is increasing its affiliation fees by 26 per cent in order to make up a deficit of £300,000 this year and mounting financial problems thereafter. Delegates to next month's Trades Union Congress in Blackpool will be asked to approve a two-stage rise in per capita payments from the existing level of 47.5p to 60p a year. Even this will mean a reduction in the labour movement's reserves.

Details of the TUC's financial position were published for the first time yesterday, and they disclose a gloomy picture of falling membership, rising expenditure and a tight squeeze on services to members.

The TUC general council's report to Congress states that if membership affiliation fees do not rise, there would be a net deficit this year of £300,000, bringing the movement's administration fund down to about £800,000.

Expenditure in 1983 is expected to be £5,150,000, a record, as the trade union centre spends more on its organisation in the regions and implements projects under its development programme. In an effort to contain costs, the TUC is

examining the contribution that micro-technology can offer.

The general council is proposing that per capita affiliation fees should rise by 7 1/2p from January 1, 1984 and by a further 5p from January 1985. But the new subscription of 60p a head - 50 per cent up from January 1982 - is still not enough to halt the slide.

If the objective was to restore TUC funds to the level of last year, then it would be necessary to impose an increase of twice the proposed level next January, the report adds. This was rejected "to avoid undue financial pressure on the unions".

As it stands, the financial package will provide the TUC with an estimated extra income of £750,000 next year, leaving reserves of £400,000 at the end of 1984 and avoiding the prospect of a 1985 deficit.

The report also discloses that membership has fallen so fast that the TUC was obliged to repay to unions £285,000 "overpaid" in the wake of optimistic affiliation levels in 1981, and expect to make further repayments of the same kind when the 1982 affiliation figures are corrected.

Conviction for 'wrong man' threat

James Burns spent months building up dossiers on the family of the man he believed was his wife's lover, Wood Green Crown Court in north London was told yesterday.

He then harassed the family with hundreds of telephone calls and threatened to murder the man, Mr Michael O'Connor, aged 29. But Burns, father of five, had chosen the wrong man, Mr Charles Byers, for the prosecution, told the court.

It was a friend of Mr O'Connor who was having an affair with Burns's wife. Mr Byers said the dossier compiled by Burns even included copies of birth certificates relating to the O'Connor family.

Burns, aged 55, unemployed, of Percy Road, Isleworth, west London, received an eight-month prison sentence suspended for two years after a jury found him guilty of three charges of making threats to murder. The Recorder, Lord Elystan-Morgan, said Burns had conducted a "well planned and carefully executed campaign to wage fear and terror" against the O'Connor family, of Tottenham, north London.

But the judge accepted that Burns had been distraught when his wife walked out on him

Greenham Common women's visit to Russia seeks to 'end paranoia'

By Nicholas Timmins

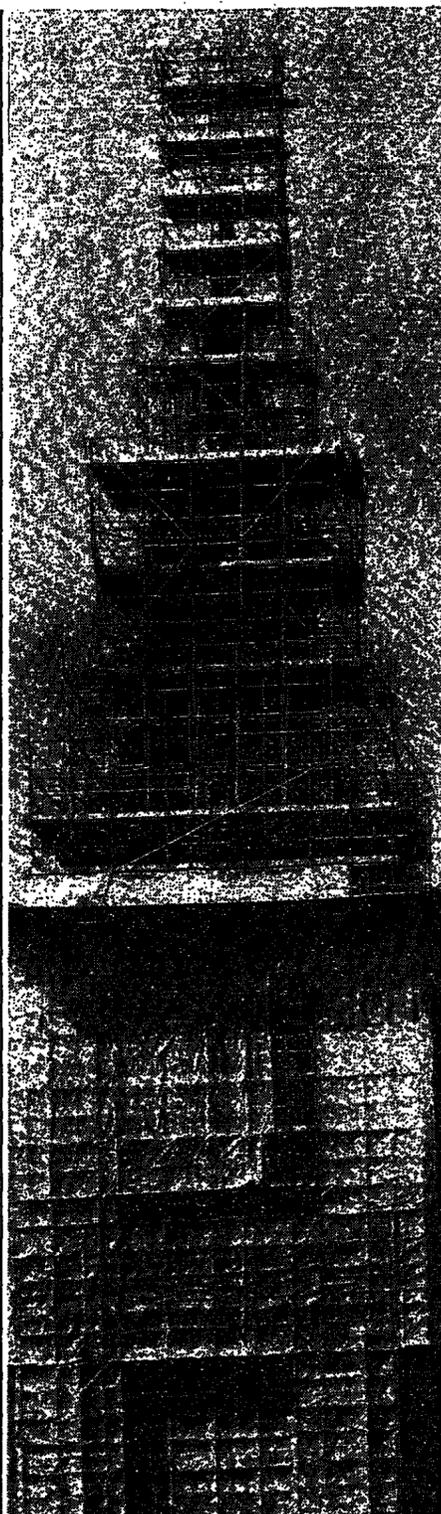
Moscow in May by Mrs Cutler and Ms Ann Pettit, two of the organizers of the original march to Greenham Common. When they met official and unofficial peace groups in Moscow and arranged the second larger visit.

Mrs Cutler said the women would divide into four groups and visit various parts of the Soviet Union, including parts of Georgia and Lithuania, as well as Leningrad.

Visits had been arranged, through the Soviet women's committee, to hospitals and training colleges. However, plenty of time had been left to allow the women to meet whomever they liked, Mrs Cutler added.

The aim of the visit, she said, was "human contact", to try to overcome the paranoia on both sides "and that starts with personal contact".

"There are all these fears on both sides. In this country there is fear of the Russians and Soviet society and they see us as the aggressive countries of Nato. We want to start at the bottom and get rid of some of these fears by talking."



Under wraps: The 320ft clock tower at the Palace of Westminster, which houses Big Ben, is taking on the appearance of a giant Meccano kit as renovation work continues inside a cobweb of scaffolding and sheeting. One of the clock faces is virtually obliterated. The work is the most visible stage of a six-year programme of restoration on the Victorian buildings. (Photograph: Brian Harris).

TUC chiefs approve launch of newspaper

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Trade union leaders decided yesterday by a one-vote margin to go ahead with plans to raise £6.7m to launch a new daily newspaper of the left.

The TUC's "inner cabinet", the finance and general purposes committee, voted by 6 to 5 in favour of setting up a top-level committee of union leaders charged with the daunting task of finding the launch capital to challenge the current range of Fleet Street titles with a successor to the long-defunct *Daily Herald*.

The full TUC general council will be recommended tomorrow to put the plan to next month's Trades Union Congress in Blackpool.

The split yesterday was on familiar political lines, with left-wingers predominating in the majority wishing to start up a new paper to reflect the values of the trade union movement. Moderate union leaders argued that with membership falling and costs rising, they could not afford to invest heavily in such an initiative.

Children in care get grant to fight cases

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Thousands of young people who are living in care will be encouraged to set up local groups to fight for better conditions in children's homes as a result of a government grant of £100,000 over the next three years.

The grant is being paid by the Department of Health and Social Security to the National Association of Young People in Care after meetings in which the organization was questioned about its future.

The money will allow the association to employ three permanent staff, all of whom will be young people who have lived "in care" and to open offices in London and Bradford. The organization has given evidence to the Commons Select Committee on Social Services inquiry into children in care. It regards the grant as official recognition of its value as an outlet for young people who feel inhibited from complaining through child care and social work channels.

Mr Leon Parker, aged 24, the full-time development officer of the association, said yesterday that the priorities would be to expand the number of local

groups of young people in care and to get the organization's quarterly newsletter into community homes.

About 15 local groups meet regularly to discuss issues such as the involvement of young people in care in the statutory six-monthly reviews on their future, complaints about the regime in children's homes, arrangements for when they leave care, and their access to files about them. Of the 230 members of the association, a study carried out for the association by Mr Michael Stein, lecturer in applied social studies at Leeds University, and Mr Shane Ellis, Bradford development officer of the organization, found that for most children in care reviews are a lottery.

Few are allowed to attend the entire review hearing. Those who do find themselves faced with adults they have never met who "discuss their future" in incomprehensible language. Mr Parker said that "once children in care reached the age of 12 or 13 they should have the right to attend their own review hearings, accompanied by another young person if they wished."

Warning of revolt over plan to cut benefits

A former Conservative minister gave a warning yesterday of a possible backbench revolt against Treasury proposals to save £100m by cutting housing and rental allowances paid to unemployed teenagers (Anthony Bevis writes).

Mr James Lester, MP for Broxtowe, said on the BBC radio *Jimmy Young Programme* that he had found no lack of incentive on the part of young people to find work.

He said: "I personally have not felt that incentive effect is needed in the majority of children." He added that the plan could therefore harm the

majority for the fulfil of a tiny minority.

Mr Lester, a former Under-Secretary for Employment, was asked whether he thought there could be a Commons revolt if ministers pushed ahead with the proposal.

He said: "Yes, I would have thought that there is a great deal of feeling in the Conservative Party, on the backbenches and indeed among ministers, that you cannot take it out on the unemployed and you cannot take it out on the most vulnerable people in our society."

Soldier kept secret papers in caravan

Warrant Officer Evan Dear, who took home 74 classified documents and stored them in a caravan, pleaded guilty to two charges under the Official Secrets Act yesterday.

Ten of the documents were secret, 23 confidential, and the rest restricted, Lieutenant-Colonel John Mitchell, for the prosecution, told a court martial at Bulford Camp, Wiltshire.

The papers related to Warrant Officer Dear's work as acting chief clerk of the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers at the Army Air Centre, Middle Wallop, Hampshire.

Warrant Officer Dear, aged 41, who had served in Borneo, Malaya and Yemen took them back to his married quarters in Andover, Hampshire, before he went on leave, Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell said.

"It is accepted there was no malice on the part of the accused. He took home these documents to cover up his own inefficiency - it was an attempt to catch up in his own time."

Warrant Officer Dear admitted retaining 16 documents at Andover between October 4 and 12 last year, and a further 58 documents at Andover on October 15. He also admitted stealing army rail warrants on four occasions, forging a claim for allowances, and dishonestly obtaining £294 by false claims for mileage allowances.

Mr Andrew Kirkcaldie, for the defence, said that Warrant Officer Dear was an exemplary soldier until he was posted to Middle Wallop, where he found his section was seriously undermanned. His marriage had also run into trouble and he was drinking excessively.

He was sentenced to be dismissed from the service, imprisoned for six months, and reduced to the ranks. Findings and sentence are subject to confirmation.

Anglo-US steel link plan 'dead'

Mr Ian MacGregor's plan to export semi-finished steel from the Ravenscrag plant in Motherwell to the Fairless works in Pennsylvania is dead, a Scottish Labour MP said yesterday.

Mr Jeremy Bray, MP for Motherwell, South also called on Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, to consult US Government officials in an attempt to terminate the British Steel Corporation chairman's scheme.

Two weeks ago Mr MacGregor said his plan was all but ready.

Dr Bray said the plan was the "hottest talking point in US industry" and he was putting pressure on the Government to introduce measures protecting the industry against imports.

He said: "I firmly believe the deal is dead, but it is time for the British Government to step in to prevent further damage being done by continuing talks."

Union leaders at Ravenscrag and Fairless fear the deal would mean the loss of about 2,000 jobs in each plant.

Dr Bray said US Steel, which owns Fairless, is already cooperating with the unions to consider alternative futures for the Pennsylvania works.

Some of the 2,000 workers dismissed by Highland Fabricators last week have been invited to reapply for their jobs at the company's oil platform yard at Nigg on the Moray Firth.

Record number of Scouts to go abroad to help Third World

By David Nicholson-Lard

A record number of Scouts are expected to take part in overseas activities ranging from expeditions and outdoor sports to community work in developing countries this year, according to the Scout Association.

More than 16,000 members, including an increasing number of girls, will have gone abroad by the end of September. Many of these will be in the 16 to 20 age range of the Venture Scouts, the fastest growing area of Scout membership.

In contrast with the recent decline of scouting membership in Britain, Venture Scouting has increased from a membership of 30,000 in 1979 to more than 36,000 this year. It is the only area of scouting where girls are allowed: they now make up about 20 per cent of overall numbers.

The record numbers of all age groups going abroad is put down by the association partly to lack of challenge in Britain. "Places to camp in this country that can offer the right sort of challenge are becoming less available", Mr Jack Olden, an association official, said yesterday.

Venture scouting was popular because it was organized on democratic and cooperative lines, with maximum participation in planning projects.

Parties of Venture Scouts, including a group from Berkshire, will next year be travelling to villages in Kenya and Sri Lanka to install piped water supplies as part of the United Nations' "water decade" campaign. A group from Rotherham, South Yorkshire, last year piped water two miles to Bhalam, a village in the Himalayan foothills of Nepal, after raising £30,000.

Another group, from Hford, Essex, built an adventure playground for handicapped children at a Salvation Army centre in Baguio, eastern Luzon.

Those returning from expeditions overseas, Mr Olden added, displayed a radical change in attitude. "They appreciate their home and their parents more. They appreciate all those facilities in their own home they have always taken for granted."

Health service and the cuts: 2 Managers refuse to suggest victims

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

The seven people who manage hospital services in the Bristol and Weston district health authority have declined to come up with any suggestions as to how they can meet their share of the £788,000 cash cut imposed in the Chancellor's spending cuts announced in July.

To meet cuts of that order, on top of the efficiency savings already imposed, would mean cutting major services, the unit managers say. If that is the case, it is up to the district health authority (DHA) to decide as a matter of policy which major services they want to go.

The district management team met abortively on Wednesday to try to identify where major services could be cut. Mr Vincent Harrall, the district administrator, says that the fact has already been cut and now they are being asked to cut into the bone.

"It is like trying to walk up an escalator that is going down," he said. "People used to be proud to work in the health service. Now they feel embattled and wonder where the next cut is coming."

Before the July cuts, and before the manpower targets for this year were communicated at the end of the month, the district had already cut jobs by 114, reduced working hours and closed several wards.

Three wards are closed at the Winford orthopaedic hospital, which serves the whole of Avon county; one ward at the

Children's Hospital, 40 per cent of whose patients come from outside the district's boundaries. Another four wards have been closed at the Royal Infirmary, three of them surgical.

Local people are still bitter that the Wendover Maternity Hospital has closed. Mothers now have to travel up to 15 miles to the Bristol Maternity Hospital to have their babies in the high-tech atmosphere common to many modern hospitals. As an economy measure, they are now required to take with them nappies and sheets for their babies.

The district has managed to raise extra cash by taking over from a private contractor the laundry service for neighbouring Southmead district, and by agreeing to train nurses from a private hospital near by in cardiac surgery.

But it still has to make cuts of about £1.3m this year and lose another 90 jobs, although another 150 nurses are needed.

Mr Roy Bennett, the district nursing officer, said in his 1982 report that it would be naive to assume that the nursing service had managed to maintain a safe level of patient care. The nursing service was £3.3m underfunded; Mr Bennett was given £600,000 more to employ some of the nurses still needed.

He now says that patient care is at a safe level only because of the goodwill of nurses, who are working extra hours without being paid overtime.

Local GPs are already noticing the effect. Dr Peter Featherstone, who works in a health centre serving the deprived areas of St Paul's and Montpelier, says the hospitals are now discharging patients with only a day's supply of drugs. They used to supply enough for two weeks.

Dr Featherstone's health centre has also experienced a doubling from 6,000 to 12,000 patients seen at its treatment room, where minor operations and casualty work can be done. At the same time, there has been a sharp fall in the patients seen at the casualty department of the Royal Infirmary.

Those are just some of the ways in which cuts in health service budgets increase costs in the family practitioner services.

The Bristol and Weston district management team (DMT) is not alone in accusing the Department of Health and Social Security of failing to take account of the interdependence of the various parts of its empire.

Mr Douglas Cook, branch secretary for the National and Local Government Officers Association, put the point directly to Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, when the TUC health services committee met him last month.

Mr Cook asked how the department's economic problem would be solved by seeking more health service workers, who would then claim social

security. He says Mr Fowler had no answer.

Dr David Burman, consultant paediatrician at the Bristol Children's Hospital and a member of the DMT, says the short-sighted nature of present DHSS policy goes farther. The department is encouraging greater efficiency in bed use, which means faster discharges of patients and closing wards at weekends.

But the most expensive time a patient is in hospital is during the first few days, so admitting more patients and discharging them sooner adds to costs.

Nevertheless, the DMT expects to be able to meet its revised cash limits by rejigging capital programmes, penalizing departments that were over-spent last year, and by bringing forward its manpower targets to January 1 instead of April 1 next year.

It is expected to lead to cuts in patient care, which is why the unit managers have abdicated direct responsibility to the health authority.

Mr Paul Barker, whose unit includes the Royal Infirmary, the eye hospital, the radiotherapy centre, and the Dental Hospital, says the cuts are irrational and remove the ability of managers to make decisions.

Changes in policy must, he says, be made by the DEA in public, so that the damage being done to the health service can be clearly explained.

Concluded

Telecom chief attacks union critics

Sir George Jefferson, British Telecom chairman, has attacked opponents in the corporation to the Government's privatization policy. (Bill Johnston writes).

The unprecedented attack is contained in a special edition of the corporation's staff newspaper, *Telecom Today*.

No union is mentioned but the unions representing most of the 240,000 employees of British Telecom oppose the Government's plans to privatize half of the corporation and to encourage private sector competition.

Sir George says: "This is undoubtedly the way to destroy jobs, not protect them as the militants claim."

The BT Office Engineering Union has refused to connect Mercury to a public telephone network and are now engaged in industrial action against the partners of Mercury - Cable & Wireless, Barclays Merchant Bank and British Petroleum.

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مركز الامت الامل

Sexual harassment causes physical and mental illness, TUC report says

Sexual harassment at work is causing women physical and mental illness, lost promotion, forcing them to leave their jobs, and even resulting in their dismissal, according to a TUC guide published today.

The guide, *Sexual Harassment at Work*, says that the stress caused by sexual harassment has been linked to depression and physical illness such as cystitis, headaches, digestive problems, nausea, general physical disability, and lack of resistance to infection.

It urges unions to take issue seriously and join in a campaign to combat it. Many trade unionists had not yet recognized sexual harassment as a serious problem and still regarded it as a "fuss about nothing", the guide says.

Mrs Anne Gibson, secretary of the TUC's women's advisory committee, which compiled the guide as a result of a TUC's women's conference mandate, said: "This problem is much more widespread than anybody had thought".

"Individual cases include: a journalist who dreaded going in for the evening shift because of constant unwanted touching and being stopped and trapped

in the locker area; young women who had to drop out of an apprentice scheme for electricians because of the constant touching, ribbing, innuendo, and sex talk among the men; and office workers whose bosses suggest they might like to stay behind after work or spend a weekend with them."

No precise figures were available, but the harassment of women occurred across the whole spectrum of employment, in both blue and white-collar jobs, she said.

The guide includes the kind of behaviour that must not be tolerated in future: leering, ridicule, embarrassing remarks or jokes, unwelcome comments about dress or appearance, deliberate abuse, the offensive use of pin-ups, pornographic pictures, repeated unwanted physical contact, demands for sexual favours, and physical assaults on workers. Unions would not support members sexually harassing other workers.

The TUC recommends that unions should include a clause in agreements negotiated with employers that would treat sexual harassment as a form of discrimination and would set up speedy and confidential

grievance procedures for the victims of such behaviour.

Although the victims of sexual harassment are usually women, the guide emphasizes that it is also applicable to men.

The employers' organization, the CBI, said it would not comment on the proposals before seeing the guide.

The guide calls on individual male trade unionists to examine their behaviour towards female colleagues and make sure that any actions that they may regard as "near the knuckle" but "only good clean fun" do not constitute sexual harassment.

Victims are asked to keep notes of each incident and inform union representatives immediately. The harasser should be warned that legal action could be taken against him.

The guide adds: "Too often women workers are seen in terms of their family caring roles, or as sexually attractive objects, and not as workers attempting to earn their living."

Sexual Harassment at Work (Publications Dept, TUC, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3LS, 15p).



Sophie Birdwood (left), the victim of mistaken identity, and Miss Carolyn Herbert, who was at Balmoral.



Mix-up leaves press little to coo about

By David Hewson

The name of Prince Andrew's latest girl friend - if, indeed he has one - remained a secret last night after a classic Fleet Street case of mistaken identity.

The prince, who is reported to have ended his friendship with Miss Kee Stark, the American actress, spent the weekend at Balmoral with Miss Sophie Birdwood, according to a pack of national

tablets, led by the *Daily Mirror*, yesterday.

That was news to Miss Birdwood, aged 19, last year's Deb of the Year and daughter of Lord Birdwood - and with good reason. At the time when she was supposed to be spending her time with the third-in-line to the throne, she was in fact on holiday.

Miss Birdwood's return to Britain yesterday somewhat puzzled to find herself in the

Sex attack hunt centres on brown German car

The hunt for three men who sexually attacked a boy aged six after abducting him from a street near his home in Brighton centred yesterday on a large brown left-hand drive car with German number plates.

A woman noticed the car, which had black numbers on a white plate, when it bounced off a kerb near the spot where the boy was abducted. She told the police that it was driven by a fair-haired front seat passenger, she is not sure whether this person was a man or a woman. In the back was a teenage boy, about 15 years old, and a little boy she recalls as having fair hair.

The descriptions tally with those of three men seen in a newsagent's shop used by the victim and his twin brother earlier on the evening of the attack.

Police are now checking on the owners of the 92 cars that took the next available Newhaven-Disper ferry a few hours after the boy was attacked. They have asked for the help of French and German police.

A brown car or a dark car is the most consistent element of all the likely sightings of the men that were thrown up in the massive police operation on Sunday night in the Brighton area when hundreds of motorists were questioned.

The police have confirmed that their inquiries have been hampered by difficulties communicating with the boy, who has a speech impediment.

WPC Terry Micklam, who has been trained to deal with child abuse cases and who is befriending the boy, said: "His state of shock is decreasing now. He is quite a happy little boy, but there are times when he is unhappy and thinks about what happened. He does talk a bit more about what has happened."

Police are also looking for a man seen talking to the boy earlier in the evening of the attack. He is described as between 50 or 60, of slim build, 5ft 9in tall, with grey hair. He was wearing an open neck shirt and check trousers.

Young prefer building societies

By Lorna Bourke

A survey has revealed that more than half of all teenagers over 16 have building society accounts, even though most are non-taxpayers.

Tax on building society interest is deducted at source and is not reclaimable by non-taxpayers - yet 34 per cent of all children invest in a building society and in the 16 to 19 age group the proportion is 52 per cent.

Nearly 20 per cent of all building society investors are under 25, though they account for only 4 per cent of investments held in society funds.

Boys have significantly less interest in building societies than girls. Only 10 per cent of the under-fives hold a bank account. The figure is 17 per cent for children aged 10 to 15.

National Savings Bank, probably the most suitable investment for a child, does little better. Only 13 per cent of under-fives have an account,

the figure rising to 21 per cent at ages 10 to 15.

The survey was conducted by the British Market Research Bureau on behalf of the Building Societies' Association. It also reveals wide regional differences in saving patterns - 75 per cent of adults in the South-East hold building society investment accounts, while only half the adults in Scotland save with a society.

Overall 57 per cent of adults have a building society account but only 32 per cent save with high street banks - though six out of 10 adults run a bank current account.

Savers in the South-East appear to be more sophisticated and make most use of financial institutions generally. Nearly 20 per cent of all adults in this area also have National Savings Bank accounts of some sort, but the figure is less than 7 per cent in the North.

Wales, which has one of the

lowest proportions of building society investors, has the highest incidence of saving with the National Savings Bank - 22 per cent of all adults.

House prices are rising at an annual rate of between 10 and 12 per cent but there is unlikely to be a big price boom, the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors says in its latest survey of the residential property published today (Baron Phillips writes).

During the three months to the end of July half the estate agents taking part in the survey report rises of between 1 and 5 per cent. But the institution says there are marked regional variations. Many agents say there have been no price increases. In the Midlands, agents report that prices have levelled off following rises earlier this year.

Demand is still running high among first-time buyers for pre-1919 terrace houses.

White asbestos risk report challenged

By David Nicholson-Lord

A report being considered today by the Health and Safety Commission seriously underestimates the risk of cancer for those exposed to white asbestos, the type still in general use in Britain, it was claimed yesterday.

The report, written by members of the medical Research Council (MRC), include Professor Donald Acheson, shortly to become chief medical officer at the Department of Health and Social Security, calls for a formal ban on new blue and brown asbestos products and the replacement of white asbestos by substitutes.

Its authors said there was an attempt by the Health and Safety Executive, the enforcement arm of the commission, to suppress it when it was published last month.

researchers ignored case-history studies, including one made into 27 mesothelioma patients at Hackney Hospital, north-east London, which appear to indicate that the user of asbestos is more at risk than those working in its manufacture.

Mrs Nancy Tait, secretary of Spaid, said: "This sort of evidence shows that the widespread concern about asbestos in the general environment is justified but the commission is going to say it is not. The report just has not looked at enough evidence to be able to form any conclusion at all."

Professor Acheson said the figure of 171, if accurate, represented deaths where there was good evidence of the type of asbestos exposure. Most did not carry that information on the death certificate.

The debate about the hazards of white asbestos is expected to dominate today's meeting of the commission, which is being viewed as one of the most critical yet on the future use of asbestos by British industry.

Hundreds of families living on a south London council estate are to be moved out after the discovery of asbestos.

More than 320 tenants living on the Livingstone Estate, Battersea, built in 1972, were told yesterday of the decision by Wandsworth Council.

The asbestos was found by accident as council housing staff were checking walls.

Extradition granted for accused Germans

An extradition order against two Germans accused of terrorism offences was granted yesterday at Bow Street Magistrates' Court, London. It is subject to confirmation by the Home Secretary.

Walter Kexel, aged 22, a farmhand, and Ulrich Tillman, aged 21, a journalist, were said by the prosecution to have belonged to a neo-Nazi group with Soviet sympathies which was responsible for planting bombs under American servicemen's cars in Germany.

The pair were accused jointly of two armed robberies, three attempted murders, two ex-

plosions, conspiracy to cause explosion, and one charge of causing actual bodily harm. Kexel faces three separate charges of armed robbery.

The order was granted on all charges by Mr David Hopkins, the magistrate.

Mr Alan Jones, prosecuting, said Kexel was the leader of the group, which allegedly netted more than £100,000 in armed robberies.

Mr Jones said that four members of the group were arrested in Germany last February and Kexel and Tillman fled to Britain.

Theatre buyer

Andrew Lloyd Webber, the composer, is expected to announce today that he is buying the Palace Theatre in Cambridge Circus, which is valued at up to £2m.

Tube killing charge men remanded

Three men from north London accused of murdering Mr Peter Clarke, security guard, at Beilze Park Underground station on Friday were remanded in police custody until Thursday by Highgate magistrates yesterday.

They were: James Browne, aged 22, a street trader, of Herbert Street, Kentish Town, Terence Ellis, aged 45, a taxi driver, of Ewart Grove, Wood Green, and James Killick, aged 18, a delivery man, of Beaumont Walk, Hampstead.

Det Insp William Griffiths, of the Flying Squad, told the court that the defendants were interviewed further.

Mr Clarke, aged 52, who was married with two children, lived in Matlock Road, Ilford, Essex. He worked for PPR Security, which is based in Ilford.

More families falling into debt, survey says

Increasing number of people are falling into debt, with more than 100,000 inquiries a year involving debt being referred to the Citizens' Advice Bureau.

"It is no longer just the poor who cannot manage - widespread redundancy has created a new class of debtor, the white-collar or skilled worker used to a relatively high standard of living," Ms Camilla Dinkel says in the latest edition of the National Consumer Council's magazine.

"The single most likely cause of debt, according to research by the West Midlands Money Advice Project is sudden loss of income through redundancy, bereavement, or divorce."

Families with children are most likely to get into debt, the research reveals, with the elderly who have learnt over the years to live on a very low income and single childless people least at risk.

"There is hardly a national chain store that does not offer instant credit of up to £100 or more. Credit cards are easy to come by and it is possible by getting several cards to obtain a very considerable amount of credit."

A report soon to be published by the council calls for a number of reforms including changes in the laws that deal with debt recovery.

Kidney disease children still extremely ill

In the condition of two children suffering from the kidney disease haemolytic uraemic syndrome in a Birmingham hospital was still causing concern yesterday (Arthur Osman writes from Birmingham).

One, a boy aged eight, has been in a coma for nine days. There are three other children still detained but making progress. Eighteen others in the West Midlands have suffered the disease during the past five weeks.

Two people in the West Midlands have died from it, a woman aged 59 and a girl aged two, as well as a girl aged nine in Nottingham.

TV-am's Roland Rat gnaws at BBC ratings

By a Staff Reporter

The antics of the puppet character Roland Rat are continuing to narrow the audience gap between its creators TV-am and the rival BBC *Breakfast Time* programme.

"This may be the first time in history that a rat has come to the aid of a sinking ship", a *Breakfast Time* spokesman said yesterday. In fact, TV-am's fortunes, far from sinking, seem to be on the rise, after the station's disastrous early days.

Last week's audience figures show TV-am reaching audiences of more than one million during the week before 9am for the first time since it came on air. The downward programming instigated since the palace revolution which ousted Peter Jay, Anna Ford, and Angela Rippon has brought in growing numbers of child viewers during the summer holidays, many of them hooked on Roland Rat.

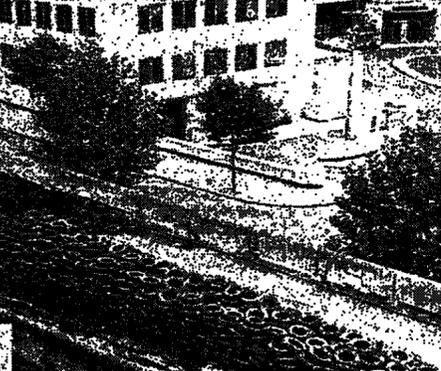
According to a report from the advertising agency Davidson Pearce, housewives have followed their children to the set. The agency estimates that two thirds of TV-am's viewers are women.

Leading article, page 9

Marathon field up to 20,000

The number of runners in the London Marathon will be increased from 19,000 to 20,000 next year. Disabled competitors, about whose status there was a dispute with the Greater London Council this year, will start 15 minutes early to prevent bottlenecks.

A computerized system will process applications to avoid queues outside post offices. The race will be on May 13.



The burnt-out sculpture and (left) Mr Mach on his work (Photographs: John Manning (top) and Brian Harris).

Couple killed

Mr Michael Matthews, aged 25, and his wife Sandra, aged 24, from Wembley, north London, who were married on Saturday, died yesterday after being involved in a collision with a lorry near Dover at the start of their honeymoon.

Child sex charge

A man aged 35 from Guildford, Surrey, who was charged with having unlawful sexual intercourse with seven, was remanded in custody for eight days by Guildford magistrates yesterday.

Burnt sculpture may be replaced, gallery says

Mr David Mach, sculptor of the submarine that was set alight early yesterday outside the Royal Festival Hall in London, said after inspecting the damage that he hoped the model would be rebuilt (Kenneth Gosling writes).

A spokesman for the Hayward Gallery, which mounted the Sculpture Show in association with the Serpentine Gallery with Arts Council and Greater London Council finance, said it was likely that a decision about rebuilding would be taken today.

Mr Mach said he had been shocked to hear of the 1708-long Polaris submarine model's being vandalized,

£160,000 raid

Jewelry valued at more than £160,000, including a £100,000 gold and diamond necklace, was stolen from the home of an Arab in Old Windsor, Berkshire, on Saturday night, it was disclosed yesterday.

PC accused

Police Constable Philip Mason, aged 21, was remanded on bail by Teesside magistrates yesterday accused of indecently assaulting two girls aged 12 and 15 and a woman in Middlesbrough.

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How to apply. To qualify for either scheme you must have a confirmed or provisional place on a UK degree course and you must graduate before your 26th birthday. You must also be a UK resident.

For more information write to Captain S.G. Palmer RN, Officer Entry Section, Dept. 205, Old Admiralty Building, Spring Gardens, London SW1A 2BE.

Or call in at any Royal Navy and Royal Marines Careers Information Office.

The Aquino assassination

Marcos defends himself on TV

Manila (AFP, Reuters) - President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines appeared on government television yesterday to deny responsibility for the assassination of his political opponent, Benigno Aquino. He blamed opposition leaders and foreign reporters for the bad international publicity his regime has received because of the Aquino case.



President Marcos: Quelled rumours he was dead

He appeared with his wife, Imelda, and members of his Cabinet. There had been rumours that he was either dead, seriously ill or in a coma. Mr Salvador Laurel, president of the 12-party coalition known as the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido), called yesterday for a non-violent campaign for democratic reforms, and said the killing would unite the opposition to the Marcos Government.

"We are resolved we are going to the people and tell them what is going on. We are not just going to talk. We are going to move", he said. He added that it was possible that some of the Government's opponents would "go to the hills".

The Unido statement read by Mr Laurel condemned Mr Aquino's murder as brutal and treacherous, and said that those left behind would continue his struggle to restore human rights

and freedom and to avert revolution. Mr Aquino returned despite government warnings that there were threats to his life from personal enemies, and that he would be sent back to the military prison from which he was released in 1980, so he could have heart surgery in the United States.

The statement also questioned the "mysterious circumstances" of Mr Aquino's death, and asked how the gunman, who was immediately killed by security guards, had penetrated airport security. Mr Laurel said a post-mortem examination showed that Mr Aquino was shot from a

distance of less than 18 inches and that President Marcos should assume "full responsibility" for failing to protect him.

The results showed that the single bullet that passed through the back of Mr Aquino's head and went out through his chin had travelled downwards, yet the alleged assassin was said to be six inches shorter than Mr Aquino.

The body of the presumed assassin "has mysteriously disappeared", Mr Laurel said.

He said he had received several reports that martial law had been re-imposed by Mr Marcos, and called on the President to say whether they were true.

A power failure which paralysed most of Manila yesterday fuelled rumours of violent political unrest after the murder. Government and military authorities appeared later on television to say it had been caused by a break in transmission lines, and to dispel the rumours of bombings, riots and student deaths.

TAIPEI: Taiwan said yesterday it did not know that Mr Aquino, who arrived in Manila on a China Airlines flight from Taipei, had been in the country (Reuters reports).

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said there was no record of anyone entering or leaving under the name of Aquino. The Communications Minis-

ter, Mr Lien Chan, said that Mr Aquino must have been travelling under an assumed name without the airline's knowledge.

Worldwide condemnation: The US Government has condemned in the "strongest possible terms" the "cowardly and despicable" murder of Mr Aquino (Our Foreign Staff writes).

A State Department statement said that the US Government "trusts that the Government of the Philippines will swiftly and vigorously track down the perpetrators of this political assassination and bring them to justice and punish them to the fullest extent of the law".

President Reagan will go ahead with a visit to the Philippines in early November during a two-week Asian tour.

France also condemned the murder, describing it as a blow to hopes of democratic debate in the Philippines.

Australia condemned the assassination, while Japan expressed concern and said it would closely watch developments.

In Tokyo the Chief Cabinet Secretary, Mr Masaharu Gotoda, said: "We extend our sincere condolences. We hope the facts will be probed by the Philippines Government at the earliest possible date." Leading article, page 9



Crash aftermath: A survivor (right) helping the police at the scene after 11 people had been killed when an aircraft carrying 24 skydivers and two pilots crashed on to a road in northern Washington state. The aircraft, a twin-engined Lockheed Lodestar, burst out after crashing on Sunday near the town of Stanwood.

Bombs rock army centre in Bronx

New York (AP) - Two bombs exploded at a United States Army reserve centre in the Bronx area of New York early yesterday and police think those responsible may have caused several earlier New York bombings.

No injuries were reported, but the blasts caused extensive damage to the five-storey brick building and to a number of military vehicles.

A police spokesman said that a group calling itself the United Freedom Front had claimed responsibility as it had done for previous blasts in Queens and on Long Island.

Mass grave in Yugoslavia

Zagreb (AP) - A mass grave holding the remains of people killed at the Jasenovac death camp by members of the Ustasha, a Second World War Croatian extremist organization, has been found on the banks of the Sava river. The Zagreb daily Vjesnik said the discovery was made by fishermen because of the river's extremely low water level this summer.

Mrs Nixon ill

Washington (AP) - Mrs Patricia Nixon, aged 71, wife of former President Richard Nixon, suffered a mild stroke last week, it was disclosed after she returned to her home in Saddle River, New Jersey, yesterday. She was said to be "recovering nicely".

Big Mac's pay

Hamburg (AFP) - The West German restaurant workers union has accused McDonald's, the American fast food chain, of "abusive exploitation", saying that 58 per cent of its 12,000 workers received less than £100 a month.

Malta's profit

Valletta - The Malta Dry-docks made a profit of about £1m through refitting the Cunard Countess earlier this year, according to a Maltese daily newspaper. The refit was completed within a 44-day time limit.

Mayor quits

Santo Onofrio, Italy (AP) - Signor Vito Facciolo, the Christian Democrat mayor of this Calabrian village has resigned after receiving Mafia threats to blow up his house and family.

Stay-at-home

Vienna (Reuters) - Mr Vaclav Havel, the Czechoslovak dissident playwright and a founder of the Charter 77 group, has refused offers to travel to the West for fear he could not return.

Curfew widens

Colombo - The 7pm to 4am curfew in Colombo and eight other districts in the south of Sri Lanka has been extended to Jaffna, and Yavuniya in the north and Trincomalee in the east.

Trees guarded

Delhi (Reuters) - People illegally felling trees in the Himalayan state of Jammu and Kashmir will be shot. A special force is being organized to protect forests ravaged by people for firewood.

Top seed

Agen, south-west France - A lorry driver from Agen has won the annual French moulton-seed spitting contest with a 24.5h projection. He beat 48 other competitors.

Alpine ordeal

Grenoble (Reuters) - A three-year-old girl is recovering in hospital after spending 48 hours huddled next to her dead grandfather on a mountainside after a fall in a thunderstorm.

Public hangings

Damascus (Reuters) - Two men convicted of committing a series of crimes including armed robbery and killing policemen were hanged at dawn in Damascus square.

Mass for gays

Stockholm - Eleven members of a fundamentalist Swedish religious sect were arrested when they interrupted a Mass for homosexuals in Stockholm Cathedral.

No smoking

Stockholm - Scandinavian Airline Systems (SAS) is to ban smoking on all its flights between Stockholm and Oslo next month.

Royal visit

Heilinki (AFP) - King Carl Gustav and Queen Silvia of Sweden arrived in Finland on board a Swedish Navy vessel for a four-day state visit.

Last to be first

Mbabane (AP) - A new Miss Swaziland will be crowned today because the master of ceremonies last week read the winners' list backward, crowning the fourth-place finisher and making the winner fourth.

Radical change of mood

French forces in Chad on 'state one alert'

By Leslie Plummer

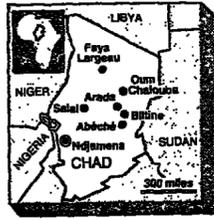
French forces in Chad, now believed to number more than 3,500, including technicians and medical teams, have been put on "state one alert" as a further signal to Libya that the French deterrent is serious.

While France wants a cooling in the Chad conflict, where the forces of Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader and the former Chadian president Mr Goukouni Oueddei, are challenging the government of Mr Hissene Habré, the mood at French headquarters in Ndjamen, the capital, has changed radically in the past week towards what has become their biggest operation since Algeria.

Worries about Libya's ability to attack in more than one place simultaneously have contributed to the change in French attitude, as has accumulating evidence of direct Warsaw Pact involvement in Chad at a high level. After intensified ground reconnaissance - thought to have extended right into the northern rebel arsenal town of Faya-Largeau - the French conceded that planning by senior Warsaw Pact advisers attached to Libyan forces was probably behind the recent rebel successes.

Though France is reluctant to see the conflict in East-West terms, as the US does, officers do not rule out the possibility that non-Libyan forces which bombed Faya-Largeau, which fell to the rebels on August 10. French intelligence also shows, however, that there is a defensive element in the weaponry still being poured into Faya-Largeau by Libya, reinforcing reports that Mr Goukouni fears an attack in the north as much as Mr Habré says he does in the south.

An unconfirmed report in Paris yesterday said the rebel leader held secret talks with French government officials about 10 days ago, possibly in Paris. The French are said to have stated that they support reconciliation between the warring parties, but not the division of Chad, as Colonel Gaddafi might like. France now feels beleaguered on several fronts in Chad: its contingents in surrounding countries have been reduced to



whose 2,500 troops are aiding the government side (though to what effect is unclear).

French officers believe the Americans are behind Mr Habré's continued calls for a preemptive strike against the rebels - something France considers foolhardy - and they suspect the Americans of failing fully to share with them intelligence from Awacs surveillance aircraft in the region. They fear that the American attitude is that the less France knows, the more it will have to commit itself to cover all possibilities.

The French also have a mixed view of Mr Habré: some advisers consider his judgment erratic, while some officers believe he is withholding information from them to try to play off America and France to his advantage.

Three escape to West

Eisenstadt, Austria (AP) - Three East Germans, including an 11-year-old girl, escaped to the West by crossing the Hungarian-Austrian border on foot in daylight, border officials said yesterday.

Authorities refused to provide names or say exactly how they managed the crossing, which took place with the help of an East German who had previously fled to the West.

He drove his former wife, aged 31, their daughter and a friend close to the border, then parted with them and officially travelled to Austria at the Schanendorf checkpoint, near here, to pick them up on the Austrian side.

Israel plays the Libya card in Africa

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The provision of access to the extensive intelligence material on Libyan activities in Africa gathered by Mossad, Israel's secret service, has emerged as the strong card in the Begin Government's attempt to resume diplomatic ties with black Africa.

It was learnt yesterday that the main demand made by Liberia as a *quid pro quo* for resuming relations broken off in 1973 was a breakdown of all Israel's classified assessments about Libyan actions and intentions in Africa. Liberia pledged to pool material gathered by its own somewhat less efficient intelligence service.

The disclosure was made by Israeli sources only hours before General Samuel Doe, the Liberian President arrived here to begin a four-day state visit, the first by an African head of state since 1971. The occasion was hailed as a

diplomatic triumph for the Israel Government. The general has given the full red carpet treatment.

Greeting him after a 21-gun salute, President Chaim Herzog said that the visit had special significance. "You come from Africa facing the new danger of Libyan colonialist ambitions which threaten the independence of many African countries," he said. "Your struggle against this new-found imperialism is one with which we can identify and sympathize."

The Jerusalem sources explained earlier that General Doe, who seized power in Monrovia in 1980, had recently ousted a number of pro-Libyan figures from his administration and was now "deeply concerned" that his military regime might be the target for a Libyan-inspired coup. It is understood that the

handling over of the Mossad dossier took place three weeks ago, when a three-strong delegation from Liberia paid a secret visit to Israel.

The Israeli sources said that intelligence material had been supplied to the Liberians about the recent dispatch of "Libyan agents" to Niger and the Central African Republic, as well as about activities of Libyans and Cubans based in Ghana.

It was made clear that assistance in the struggle to resist Libyan expansion is now being employed by senior Israeli officials as one of their main weapons in the often clandestine negotiations now under way to persuade all black African states to return their ambassadors to Tel Aviv.

No official information was available about the extent to which the new agreement on intelligence sharing between

Israel and Liberia will be developed, but this will be one of the topics discussed by General Doe during his stay. He will also visit an Army base and the headquarters of Israeli military instructors.

In addition to the security aspects of the renewed link with Israel, the Liberians have also requested Israeli cooperation in establishing a shipping line, reorganizing the national airline and restructuring the country's agricultural sector.

The visit of General Doe has focused attention on the extent to which Israel has maintained contacts in Africa despite the mass diplomatic exodus prompted by the 1973 war. At the latest count, Israel had commercial, agricultural, military or diplomatic ties with 22 African countries in which some 4,000 Israelis were working on various missions. In from the cold, page 8.

Beirut shelling turns into full-scale battle

From Kate Dowling, Beirut

Shells and rockets slammed into the outskirts of Beirut yesterday morning as fighting between Christian and Druze militias in the hills east of the capital developed into a wide-scale battle, engulfing parts of both the Christian and Muslim sectors of the capital.

A rocket, presumably fired from Druze positions in the Israeli-controlled Chouf mountains, narrowly missed General Franco Angelini, the commander of the Italian contingent of the multinational peacekeeping force, when it landed a few yards from his jeep.

The general had been inspecting Italian units stationed in the neighbourhood of Bourj el-Brajneh, not far from Beirut airport. General Angelini sustained slight injuries in the face when the rocket spewed dust and stones over his jeep.

The thud of heavy artillery and mortars could be heard in Beirut all night and early

morning before a ceasefire was arranged. At least six people were reported to have been killed in the indiscriminate bombardment of densely populated areas.

Initially the fighting broke out between Druze and Christian gunmen stationed in Sheifit and Kfarshima. Later, the clashes spread to surrounding districts. Local radio said several Army posts around the capital were attacked and artillery rounds also hit the suburb of Baabda, where the presidential palace is located.

Major Stuart Bennett, the spokesman for the British contingent of the peacekeeping force, said the fighting landed "uncomfortably close" to the British headquarters in the tobacco factory along the Old Sidon Road. He said he had woken up to the sounds of rocket and artillery fire and "the sprinkling of machine gun fire" just before dawn. Both sides accused each other

of initiating the latest round of fighting, which shattered a shaky week-old ceasefire. Major Bennett said it appeared, however, that the Druze had fired the first shot.

In Damascus, the leftist Progressive Socialist Party of Mr Walid Jumblatt, issued a statement accusing Lebanese Army positions around Beirut airport of firing at Druze positions in the Chouf mountains. The statement said that Druze militias would shell the airport and force its closure "if this aggression continues".

The Lebanese Army Command denied the Druze claim, and Major Bennett said there had been no reports of firing from the direction of the airport towards the mountains. Beirut's international airport was reopened last week after shelling from Druze positions had forced its closure for six days.

Meanwhile, Mr Robert McFarlane, President Reagan's special Middle East envoy, flew

to Beirut shortly after the ceasefire took effect for a meeting with Mr Chafic Wazzan, the Prime Minister. Mr McFarlane did not make a statement at the end of his talks and left Beirut immediately afterwards.

The latest round of fighting undermined efforts by the government of President Gemayel to initiate a reconciliation dialogue with the various political and religious factions in the country. However, a three-member ministerial committee set up by the Cabinet to negotiate with the country's political leaders and relay their demands to the Government, reported some progress yesterday.

Radio stations controlled by the Christian Phalangists linked the sudden escalation yesterday to the visit on Sunday of Major-General Mustafa Tlass, the Syrian Defence Minister, to the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon.

Biafra war hero fails at ballot box

Lagos (AP) - Mr Odumegwu Ojukwu, who led his 100 people on the losing side of the Biafran war, has been defeated in his attempt to become a Nigerian federal senator, officials said yesterday.

Mr Ojukwu lost by more than 12,000 votes in the eastern state of Anambra in his fight against Mr Edwin Onwudike, a former state health commissioner and candidate for the opposition Nigerian People's Party, the official News Agency of Nigeria said.

A bearded 49-year-old Oxford graduate, Mr Ojukwu was attempting a political comeback as a candidate for the ruling National party of Nigeria headed by president Shugu Shagari.

It was Mr Shagari who pardoned Mr Ojukwu in June, 1982, 12 years after the bitter 30-month Biafran civil war in which more than a million people were believed to have been killed.

His political opponents in Anambra trumpeted word of his loss even before the results from Saturday's balloting were officially disclosed. The *Satellite* newspaper, published in the Anambra capital of Enugu, called him "the ex-war-monger" and said he was beaten "overwhelmingly".

Mr Ojukwu: Pardoned by the President

Torture alleged in Paraguay prison cells

By Henry Stanhope

Diplomatic Correspondent Allegations of summary detention and torture have been made against the Paraguayan Government by Lord Avebury after an 11-day investigation for the British Council of Churches.

With Mr James Painter, an academic who has taught in Paraguay, he visited the country after the arrest of staff from the Banco Paraguayo de Datos, a Paraguayan data bank - an independent "think tank" whose researches on social and industrial issues have been widely praised.

Kohl comes back to feuding and revolt

From Michael Blyden, Bonn

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany returned to his office yesterday after a month's holiday in Austria to find two problems clamouring for attention - renewed feuding between the parties in his coalition and an incipient revolt against government economic policy.

The feuding, as usual, revolves around the influential figure of Herr Franz Josef Strauss, chairman of the Bavarian Christian Social Union, who spent the summer weeks toasting out controversial statements and quarrelling with the Free Democrats over the credit arrangements for East Germany.

Things got to such a pitch, with calls by Herr Strauss for the resignation of Otto Graf Lambsdorff, the FDP Economic Minister, that there was even unlikely speculation the Bavarian Prime Minister was attempting to break up the coalition and forge a new one with the Social Democrats, but without the FDP.

Dr Kohl, who appeared determined not to allow anything to interrupt his unusually long holiday, kept a golden silence on these bickerings, but is now being used to reassert his authority and stop Herr Strauss's publicized attempts to dictate foreign and domestic policy.

On Thursday, he will have talks with his own Christian Democratic union leadership about the disputed issues in the coalition.

One of these is the question of the Government's austerity policy. Herr Strauss's Government in Bavaria announced recently that it did not accept

New S African party seeks talks with UN

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

The executive of the newly-launched United Democratic Front (UDF), which is being described as the broadest and one of the most significant alliances of anti-government groups formed in South Africa, is to seek talks with South African Secretary-General, in Cape Town this week.

Its publicity spokesman, Mr Zac Yacoob, said yesterday: "There is no reason why the UDF should not tell people around the world their struggles."

The Government has so far declined comment about the formation of the UDF, launched at a mass rally in Cape Town on Saturday, but Dr Frederick van Zyl Sijthoff, leader of the official opposition Progressive Federal party has said that the Government ignored it at its peril.

It claims the backing of the South African Council of Churches, the Council of Unions of South Africa (CUSA), sports bodies such as the anti-apartheid South African Committee on Sport (SACOS) and the black consciousness Azanian Peoples Organization (AZAPO) among its backers.

Significantly, it has not attracted the support of the biggest black labour movement, the Federation of South African Trade Unions (FOSATU) nor of the strongest individual unions such as the General Workers' Unions and the Allied and Food Workers Union.

Its patron include a number of veteran anti-apartheid campaigners of the 1950s, includ-

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مكتباتنا

US agent jailed in Moscow as Belgium breaks Soviet spy ring

From Richard Owen, Moscow

A Soviet citizen named Ivanov has been imprisoned for spying for the United States, Tass said yesterday, adding that the involvement of American Embassy staff in Moscow had been "incontrovertibly" proved.

Tass did not name the Americans concerned, however, which is apparently a sign that Moscow does not intend to make an issue out of the case.

It gave no details about Ivanov or his alleged espionage, beyond saying that he had acted on instructions from the CIA.

There have been two cases this year in which American diplomats have been named as spies and declared persona non grata, but neither case was given prominence by the Soviet media, which give the impression that the CIA remains endlessly resourceful and remorselessly anti-Soviet, whatever the ups and downs of Soviet-American relations.

BRUSSELS: Belgium has expelled at least six East Europeans for economic espionage and uncovered a Brussels electronics firm serving as a front for Soviet technological spying, a senior Belgian official said yesterday, (Reuters reports).

The official, who spoke on condition that he was not named, said that the discovery of the firm followed the expulsion at the weekend of one Soviet and three Romanian diplomats and an employee of the Romanian Embassy without diplomatic status. At least one Soviet employee of the firm had also been expelled.

The expulsions resulted from the arrest some 10 days ago of Eugene Michiels, a European trade specialist in the Belgian Foreign Ministry, who has admitted selling documents to the diplomats. Mr Michiels is being held in prison.

The role of the electronics firm was discovered by security agents working on the Michiels case, but it was not clear whether there was any connection between the two.

The electronics company was run and financed by Russians but had been set under Belgian law and employed several Belgians, the official said.

Mr Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Foreign Minister, said in a weekend radio interview that diplomats had been expelled after the arrest of Mr Michiels. He declined to say how many or give their countries of origin, but the State Prosecutor's office has confirmed the expulsion of five.

A Romanian Embassy spokesman denied to the Belgian press agency that any Romanians had been expelled, and said that such reports could seriously harm relations between Belgium and Romania. The Soviet Embassy declined comment.

The Belgian official said that the issues dealt with by Mr Michiels's department were of only moderate intelligence value, but there was widespread concern that he might have obtained more sensitive information from contact with other departments.

Crumbling Cairo: Part 2 Metro strangled in red tape

In the second of two articles on Cairo's problems, our correspondent ROBERT HOLLOWAY describes the difficulties faced by the city's metro project.

They are replacing the pink granite colonnades of Ramses II outside Cairo's main railway station with a replica. The original, moved from Memphis in 1955 to what may be the most congested square in Africa, is at risk from traffic fumes and vibrations.

Whoever suggested transferring it to the museum may have been anticipating a pharaonic attack of apoplexy. Ramses, the most prodigious builder of antiquity, would not have tolerated the delays plaguing Cairo's metro.

Work began 20 months ago on phase one of the project, a tunnel running for two and a half miles beneath the city centre to link two existing overland suburban lines, and incorporating them into a single, 26-mile system.

Construction is already more than a year behind schedule, not a yard of track has been laid, and the French-led consortium which won the £155m contract refused to predict when the metro, due for completion in 1986, will come into being.

It is even harder to predict what Cairo will look like when it does. More than four million people, one third of the city's population, are believed to crowd each day into communal taxis or noisy and foul-smelling buses, many of them in transit from Ramses station and Sayida Zeinab, the terminus

serving the southern industrial complex at Helwan.

Last May, the official news agency reported that Mr Salehman Moutawilly, the Minister of Transport and Communications, had ordered the removal of all obstacles to excavation of the tunnel and five underground stations. It needed the intervention last month of Dr Fuad Mubeladin, the Prime Minister, to make it

Toll rises to 36 in collapsing houses

The death toll after the collapse of four houses in Cairo, and Alexandria over the weekend has risen to 36 (Reuters reports).

When three adjoining houses in Cairo collapsed on Saturday, 22 people died and 16 were injured, and 14 died and 10 were injured in Alexandria when a seven-storey building fell down. The daily Al-Ahram reported that three housing officials were arrested and charged with manslaughter.

The 17 French firms involved, headed by SOGETI, are concerned about the effect of delays on Coface, the French Government's export credits department, and big French banks, which together are financing about 70 per cent of the project.

Ramses, confronted with the bureaucracy of his descendants, might have cause to ponder upon his own boast (rendered with licence by Shelley): "Look on my works, ye mighty, and despair".

When they dig, the contractors have no idea what they will

find. Site work included the removal of a landmark, an empty plaza which stood for years in Tahrir Square, where Anwar Sadat station will be located. No one seems to recall whose statue was originally to stand on the pedestal.

Nor does anyone know how many water and gas mains or electricity cables lie beneath the streets, let alone their precise location. Some were laid during emergencies in the Second World War, others may date from the First.

Those in the know do not deny the legend that one engineer, told by an exasperated official to cut a cable which did not appear on municipal charts, found himself facing an army officer sent to investigate the blowing up of 50 secret telephone lines to military headquarters.

The metro will make it possible to transport 60,000 people an hour, about one million per day, between the suburbs.

Concluded



Best foot forward: Pharaoh Ramses II, who is taking refuge from the chaos of modern Cairo in a museum.

Mauritians back Prime Minister in elections

Port Louis (Reuter) - The three-party alliance of Mr Anerood Jugnauth, the Prime Minister, crushed former Finance Minister Paul Berenger's opposition Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM) in general elections yesterday.

Final results gave Mr Jugnauth's alliance 41 parliamentary seats against 21 for the MMM. Mr Berenger was beaten in his home district.

A further eight seats may be allocated later by the country's electoral commission under a complicated "best loser" system, but this cannot change the alliance's lead.

Mr Jugnauth, in a victory statement to enthusiastic supporters said: "We must work for the good of the country and of the people to preserve democracy and build our economy."

Mr Berenger, conceding defeat, said: "The struggle continues but we respect the result of the election." The election was called just 14 months after Mr Jugnauth, a London-trained lawyer, and Mr Berenger swept to power in an alliance of the MMM, of which they were then both members, with the now defunct Mauritian Socialist Party (PSM).

The alliance collapsed last March and Mr Berenger left the Cabinet with most MMM ministers. Mr Jugnauth stayed in power, supported by the PSM which since transformed itself into the Mauritian Socialist Movement (MSM).

Gromyko spells out space weapons proposals

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow

Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, took the Soviet proposal on the banning of space weapons a stage further yesterday by suggesting it should include a ban on the use of manned spacecraft for military purposes. The proposal appeared to be aimed at the American space shuttle, which Moscow claims Washington is planning to equip with space weapons.

Mr Gromyko was elaborating on an initiative put forward by President Andropov in a meeting with visiting American senators in Moscow last Thursday. Mr Andropov issued a moratorium on the launching of anti-satellite weapons into space.

Pravda published the text of a letter from Mr Gromyko to Señor Xavier Perez de Cuellar, the UN Secretary-General, outlining a draft Soviet treaty on "the prohibition of the use of force in outer space". Mr Gromyko said Russia was seeking an urgent ban on the "testing, and deployment in outer space of any space-based weapons intended to hit targets on earth" and "complete renunciation by states of the development of new anti-satellite systems".

Under the proposed treaty states would undertake "not to destroy or damage the space objects of other states", and not to test or use armed spacecraft for military purposes "including anti-satellite aims".

Prisoners of conscience



South Korea: Lee Chul

By Caroline Moorehead

A Korean born in Japan, Lee Chul is serving a 20-year prison sentence for "anti-state" activities and "espionage". Now aged 35, he was one of 21 students accused of being a part of a "campus spy ring" after the interrogation in late 1975 of most Korean students normally resident in Japan but at that time studying in South Korea.

In April, 1976, Lee Chul was tried for spying for North Korea. The prosecution accused him of travelling to the North to receive training as a spy. After a confession the court sentenced him to death. The sentence was later commuted, first to life imprisonment and then, in 1981, to 20 years.

In 1976, at an appeal hearing, friends and relatives testified that he had been with them in Japan on the dates the prosecution maintained he was in North Korea.

Lee Chul said that he had "confessed" only after being tortured and informed that his family would suffer the same fate. (His wife, arrested with him, had been sentenced to three years in prison).

Lee Chul's appeal was rejected.

Poll win by Maldives leader likely

Malé, Maldives (Reuter) - The Maldives yesterday took the first step towards electing a new leader, with the President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom favoured to retain power.

Parliament was voting for a single candidate who must win a majority in a public referendum to be declared president for the next five years.

Under the country's constitution, Parliament's 48 members - 40 elected and eight nominated by the president - may choose anyone in or outside the house. There are no political parties in the Maldives, an Islamic nation of about 160,000 people, and campaigning for the presidency is banned.

Mr Gayoom, elected in 1978, is an Islamic scholar and ends his present term on November 11. A government statement on Sunday gave no indication of when the referendum on Parliament's choice would be held.

Political sources said they expected President Gayoom to win more than the 28 votes he gained in Parliament in 1978, when a 92 per cent referendum vote confirmed him in office.

Since taking power, President Gayoom, who is 46, has made major changes in the economy of the country's 2,000 coral islands, embarking on a programme to develop tourism.

The devout president, who was educated in Egypt, has linked the development with preserving the Maldives' Islamic ideal.

He has stated that he wants to introduce constitutional changes to bring more political freedom to a system where the president rules with near-absolute authority.

Captain gets two years

From Robert Schell, Amsterdam

A court in Arnhem has sentenced the captain of a Dutch ship, the Emmely, to two years imprisonment for ordering a stowaway thrown overboard in October, 1979.

The court found Captain Theodore de Boudt, aged 39, guilty of manslaughter when he ordered a Ghanaian aged about 20 to be thrown overboard into the River Bonny in Nigeria. His body was never found.

The first mate, who carried out the order with the assistance of two crewmen, was sentenced to one year imprisonment.

The two officers had been sentenced twice before, but in both cases the sentences were quashed by the Dutch Supreme Court on legal technicalities and retrials ordered.

The two men were arrested in The Netherlands after members of the ship's crew had reported the matter to the authorities.

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* Commercial Motor 23 July 1983

SPECTRUM

The sale of monkeys for research is big business. This second of three articles follows the trail from capture in the wild to death in the laboratory

The serious monkey business

By Andrew Tyler

Non-human primates have been changing hands for 5,000 years or more. Accounts dating back to ancient Egypt show them as pets, zoo specimens, agriculture labourers, circus exhibits, objects of religious veneration and, increasingly in our own time, laboratory tools.

The roots of the modern biomedical relationship extend to the late nineteenth century, when a number of Russians sought cures for tuberculosis and the plague. It was in Sukhumi, by the Black Sea, that the world's first major primate centre opened in 1927, and yet by then Dr Serge Voronoff had already performed his startling rejuvenation routines that involved transplanting slivers of chimpanzee testicle (known in polite circles as "sex glands") into the scrotums of aging humans.

More sombre breakthroughs came with the beating of yellow fever in Panama, the discovery of the Rh factor in blood - thus combating the blue baby syndrome - and the West's holy war against poliomyelitis, which cost in the region of 14 million monkey lives - and is still costing.

When the polio programme began in the 1950s, neither North America nor Europe had anything approaching sufficient rhesus stock. It was to India they turned, and at the height of the battle three plane-loads were arriving every week at London Airport, each plane packed with 1,600 monkeys.

For the majority, death came long before the laboratories required them to give up their kidneys. They were lost through absurdly reckless trapping, holding and transit operations. In January 1955, 394 animals died in an unventilated van at London Airport while en route to New York. Hundreds more at a time perished from disease and starvation in the holds of ships. But it was not until the early 1970s, when rabies swept through Europe, that rigorous controls were finally introduced.

India had since been joined in the marketplace by several Asian and African countries. By then, as well as polio vaccine, there was a proliferation of monkey projects involving a host of Old World species including vervets and macaques. The US now had its seven regional primate centres, while Britain enjoyed a more modest programme, principally orchestrated through the Medical Research Council. Inevitably, the almost lustful im-

portation from the wild had to slow down. Official reports were issued in Britain and the US warning of an impending shortage and calling for increased domestic breeding, self-reliance and less waste.

Little heed was paid, however, until the Indian authorities turned off the tap in 1978. Apart from their concern at a relative scarcity of a once inexhaustible bounty, they had been revolted by the American radiation and neutron bomb tests: these had not been in the contract.

Bangladesh looked a likely substitute for supplies until she abruptly cancelled an exclusive 10-year contract with an Oregon firm called MoL Enterprises, also citing radiation experiments performed on early shipments. MoL retorted with a \$15m law suit, and a larger one against a competitor it claimed had bribed Bangladeshi officials to get the deal abandoned.

Meanwhile another US competitor, Charles River, plunged into the rhesus breeding business with two privately-owned monkey islands off Key West in Florida. Each free-range Charles River rhesus - just like the company's production-belt, caesarian delivered rodents - came guaranteed clean with a multi-digit code stamped on its chest.

Monkeys are treated as local pests

Charles River offered more hope when it announced that the irreplaceable rhesus wasn't quite as irreplaceable as had been supposed; that the relatively plentiful, widely dispersed cynomolgus macaque would serve as well in many key laboratory routines, including the testing of polio vaccine. This brought such potential macaque suppliers as Indonesia, the Philippines and Malaysia more prominently into play. African baboons were also becoming a standard laboratory tool, particularly in Britain. But the truly burgeoning trade began developing in South America (New World) primates such as the marmoset and the squirrel monkey.

The majority of laboratory-reared animals live one or a handful to a metal cage and are addressed under hot lights by scrubbed-up, white-coated operatives: this, at least, is the general picture in Britain, where the Home Office watches over matters of hygiene.



INLET AIR COVER WHEN NOT IN USE

"Ham", the world's first space monkey, in his capsule before lift-off at Cape Canaveral in 1961. It has been claimed that the chimpanzees were trained by electric shocks and beatings with rubber hoses

At the "resource" end, the picture is less sophisticated. Shirley McGreal, US chairman of the International Primate Protection League, says that monkeys "are not caught by professionals in white smocks. They are trapped by locals who sell them to middle-men like so many cats of beans."

"The highest mortality happens at holding stations. These local people have no regard for the monkeys. To them, they are just local pests. They are not fed well, they will squeeze six or seven into a 3ft cage, they will lift and drop the cage as if they were moving carts of stone."

Top of the US and United Kingdom import league at present is the cynomolgus macaque. This is an intelligent, social animal that has carved a niche for itself across the whole of the Asian lowlands, including Borneo and the coastal islands. In Bali it is regarded as sacred.

Cynomolgus live mostly in mangrove swamps where they swim and fish for crustaceans. Theirs is a male-dominated, completely polygamous society that bands together in troops of up to 50.

Britain's major cynomolgus operator is Keith Hobbs, whose company is called Interprim. Hobbs is a veteran monkey handler who was commissioned by the Medical Research Council in the early 1970s to take stock of Britain's primate prospects; it was he who called for more breeding and an upgrading of standards.

Since the beginning of the year his company has been shipping cynomolgus back to Britain, principally to Shamrock Farms of Sussex. Shamrock is, in fact, Britain's largest importer from the wild, and practically the sole supplier of Old World species to British laboratories.

Before their sale to the biomedical community, each of Shamrock's

monkeys is "conditioned" at the company's farm premises outside the West Sussex village of Small Dole. Here the animals are given a five-figure chest tattoo and housed in small metal cages within prefabricated cabins.

They will have arrived from the wild in a state of stress and sickness incurred by rapid switches through alien environments. For the flight itself, perhaps half a dozen strangers would have been crated together. Fighting is not unusual in such circumstances, and since there is nowhere to retreat fatalities occur. It is also typical to find them, when the crate is opened, huddled in each other's arms.

A former Shamrock worker reported coming across such scenes and also finding dead babies in the containers. The mothers, he believes, were too vexed to cope with birth on the move. Shamrock's founder and chairman, Edwin Lonsdale, admits to losing two or three animals from every batch of 50 within the first few days. But a regimen of vitamins and injections, he says, rebuilds the great majority and within about six weeks they are ready for shipment to the customer.

31 baboons died in simulated smashes

A large number go for polio vaccine and drug testing, a smaller percentage to the Chemical Defence Establishment at Porton Down, which now also breeds its own monkeys. Shamrock has also supplied a French testing house, which received a degree of publicity after killing 31 baboons in simulated car smashes.

It was this last routine, together with an on-site "freezing experiment", that raised the ire of many animal liberationists. For two years in the late

THE LAWS

The key machinery for controlling and monitoring the world primate business is the 1973 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), to which 77 countries, including Britain, are now party.

All 184 primate species are listed in its appendices. The 66 most threatened are in Appendix I and must not be the subject of "primarily commercial" transactions. Included are gorillas, orang utans, chimpanzees and some of the more delicate New World monkeys.

The balance, including such laboratory favourites as cynomolgus, baboons and marmosets, are logged as "vulnerable to unregulated trading" in Appendix II. Appendix I animals require both export and import permits. Appendix II creatures need export permits only.

The United Kingdom implements CITES principally through the Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act 1976, whose Lists A and B conform roughly to CITES I and II. The Department of Environment is advised by the Scientific Authority for Animals whether import licences should be granted for A animals. Any licence applies to just one consignment (usually lasting nine months) of a single species and must be accompanied by a CITES export permit.

1970s - according to Shamrock's own journal - 25 cynomolgus were kept in "a kennel and run with minimal heating in the living area". The 18 that survived were then divided into two experimental groups of nine.

The first batch all perished when night temperatures fell below freezing. Five from the second batch also died during a 14-hour period. The remaining four were saved by an infra-red heater and were left out for the rest of the winter. Despite the losses, the experiment had pointed to "large savings" in heating bills.

Earlier this year the Animal Liberation Front broke into Shamrock, spraying paint and blood and destroying medical equipment. Last month several thousand protesters marched to the Small Dole premises. Now coils of barbed wire have gone up around the perimeter and sentries make night patrols.

Edwin Lonsdale seems baffled by the liberationist storm that now whips around his enterprise. In the old days it was simple business, a straightforward matter of humans taking natural precedence over monkeys. He entered the trade after the war when, with two friends, he went to India. Originally it was to collect zoo stock. Then he ran into that bottomless, gilt-edged polio vaccine business.

Mr Lonsdale says he has felt "sad" about the fate of his monkeys. "Have done for 25 years", he says. "And that's the truth!" But when he reflects on the "millions of lives saved" due to primate-assisted medical developments, he expresses no qualms whatsoever. "I'd sooner all the monkeys in Africa than my family. And my friends' families."

All the monkeys in Africa and Asia and South America are indeed threatened by the vanity of the advancing human populations. The highest primate - the human - requires the monkey's habitat, both timber and land. And if the monkey continues to haunt its old territory, it will be killed as a pest or, better yet, trapped and sold to eager western traders.

Additional reporting by John May (UK) and Lee Torrey (US)

TOMORROW

Is there an alternative to monkey experiments?

Pianist Sakis Papadimitriou has broken out of the confines of mainstream Greek music to emerge in the forefront of avant-garde jazz

Breaking the culture barrier

Culture is booming in Melina Mercouri's Greece: there have been more festivals and special events this summer than ever before in the country's history, many of them sponsored by the Ministry of Culture, local authorities and political parties. This formidable and unprecedented boost to the arts has not just assisted established left-wingers such as Theodorakis or the various forms of bouzouki-based music popularized in the West by films like *Zorba the Greek* and *Never on Sunday*. For an avant-garde pianist like Sakis Papadimitriou, the new policy has been a blessing as arts patronage had previously flowed almost exclusively from the coffers of shipping millionaires, none of whom are particularly known for their support of experimental art.

Jazz is hardly part of the mainstream anywhere today, and in a country such as Greece, where art in the last 150 years has been inextricably tied up with nationalism, it has been pushed well into the fringe by a commercial music industry which dominates the airwaves and the ubiquitous restaurant jukeboxes. It is perhaps for this reason that Sakis Papadimitriou, Greece's best-known jazz musician, should be an uncompromising experimenter, who has broken away from the influence of the American musicians who once inspired his playing. In his most recent concert, an evening supported by the Thessaloniki city council and the Ministry of Culture, a group of dancers attempted to completely cover Papadimitriou with plastic bottles, as he improvised. He admits freely that his music has become increasingly difficult to distinguish from performance art or theatre.

Papadimitriou is better-known in Greece at least, as a writer of short prose pieces and essays, produces regular jazz programmes for ERT, the national radio network and edits and publishes *Plus and Minus*, a lively periodical devoted to new trends in jazz, improvised music and contemporary art. His music is just one element in a range of exploration beyond the boundaries of accepted culture, Greek and international.



Papadimitriou: piano and plastic bottles

Papadimitriou was born 43 years ago in Kavala, and studied law at the University of Salonika. He began writing seriously at 16, and acknowledges in particular the influence of the Salonika school of writers, most of whom are untranslated and unknown outside Greece. There was, too, the inevitable impact of Kerouac, Burroughs, Kafka, Sartre, Camus, and others: "I was interested in writing better Greek, in playing with the meaning of words and the context of metaphor." By "better Greek", he did not mean the pure Greek pushed so hard by the cultural wing of the Colonels regime, but a language which went beyond appearances, and restored the power of words.

The same goal lies behind the exploration of pure sound which Papadimitriou pursues in his piano playing. He stretches the piano beyond its ordinary limits, for as well as using the instrument's keys, he also plays the strings inside with a constantly changing arsenal of mallets and metal objects. The result encompasses a series of mood changes, from meditative peace to chaotic violence.

Papadimitriou's concerts are usually followed by lengthy discussions with the audience. He is determined that his various artistic activities should be accessible, and is willing to discuss and

explain what he does, although he admits that he may not always be able to clarify a process which in many ways draws its strength from a rejection of logic and rationality. His personal modesty and openness set him apart from the arrogance and dogmatism which often isolate radical innovators: "I want to deny myself what I do," he explains; "audiences may be surprised by how quickly I can go from playing so much inside myself to analyzing it five minutes afterwards, but I think that everyone in the arts today should be ready to discuss what he is doing."

Many of the questions are political, and Papadimitriou admits that what he is doing raises fundamental political issues.

He is not prepared to follow any party line, a position which has grown increasingly difficult now that the Socialist and Communist Parties tussle for the youth vote by organizing musical events: "Improvisation is identified with the left in all countries, but I refuse to be involved with any political party; I discuss politics, but I will not join a movement. I refused to play in a concert to support Solidarity because I felt that it was wrong for slogans rather than music to unite people." He also refused invitations to take part in concerts organized by the Young Socialists and Communists.

The political situation today, however, is clearly one he finds easier to cope with, and preferable to the near total censorship that existed under the Colonels. During the days of the Junta, Papadimitriou recalls: "There was no question of doing anything. You could write short things about music and book reviews, but nothing that might be considered 'peculiar' by them. You needed a permit to give a concert". It was a period during which he travelled a great deal, and even tried living in London for a while; but he always returned to Greece, unwilling to substitute the excitement of the international scene for a deep sense of belonging to the country of his birth.

Mark Kidel

moreover... Miles Kingston

Books for the boat

To guide your holiday reading, we proudly present a statistical breakdown of the books most often bought by Britons leaving this country. It provides a sure pointer to British reading tastes. It is compiled from point-of-sale returns at the country's top ten exit points. It is, in fact...

The Cross-Channel Best-Seller List Fiction: *The Gatsby Effect*, by Ken Drummond; *The Ludlum Dossier*, by Jack Forsyth; *The Forsyth Memorandum*, by Desmond Beagle

The Bagley has Landed, by Ken Syndrome; *A Flight of Bees*, by Ed Sedley; *The Gypsum Factor*, by Lud Boblum; *The Dread Forsyth*, by Fred Kennet; *The Forsythia has Landed*, by Kennet

The Bugle Takes Off, by Avon Hunter; *The Desmond Syndrome*, by Hunter; *Hawker*

Animal Books: *If Vets Could Write*, by Heriott Watt; *Gandhi's Pets*, by Richard Attenborough

Git Along, Little Doge, Git Along, by John Julius Norwich; *Daddy Wouldn't Buy me a Boer War*, by Ken Griffiths

If Pigs Could Fly, by Sir Robert Mark; *La Sleeping Bags Lie*, by Robert Anorak; *Dogs Say the Darndest Things*, ed. Gyles Brandreth

Not the Nine O'Clock News, by Ken Livingstone; *It Shouldn't Happen to a Vet*, by Vili Vitelva

Humour: *A Hundred Uses for One Idea*; *Nag the Nine O'Clock News*; *How my Mummy won the Election*; *The Edwardian Lady's Irish Joke Book*; *Terry Wogan Talking*; *Henry Kelly Talking*; *Anthony Clare Listening*; *The Private Eye Book of Apologies*; *Not Another Book*; *The Vintage Roy Hattersley*

Health Books: *Weight-lifting with Grapefruit*, by Dr Reuben Trant; *Make Your Own High Fibre Clothes*, by Jane Fonda; *Jane Fonda's Book of Aerobic Peace Marching*; *The G-Spot Diet Book*; *Dying Makes You Stop Living*, by Geoffrey Cannon

Yomp and Live by Dr Max Hastings; *The Helsinki Injury Book*; *The Joggling Diary of an Edwardian Lady*; *Getting Thinner Makes You Lighter*, by Geoffrey Cannon; *Loss All the Pounds You Want*, by the Crown Commissioners

Sport: *How We Lost the Ashes*, by Geoff Willey; *As Told to*, by Geoff Boycott; *How We Lost to the All Blacks*, by Geoff Dille; *My Own Story*, as told to Geoff Widley; *The Rothmans Book of Smoking*, by Geoff Warning; *How We Lost the Davis, Wightman, etc Cup*, by Geoff Whiffle; *Why We Must Throw Away Our Javelins Now*, by E.P. "Daley" Thompson; *Only for the Appearance Money*, by Geoff Whiffle

How We Never had the America's Cup in the First Place, by Geoff Spinaaker; *The Boy's Book of Stress Fracture Injuries*

Non-Fiction: *Limbering up for World War IV*, by General Sir John Hackett; *God, Am I Sick of Railways*, by Paul Theroux; *The Edwardian Lady's Book of Truly Amazing Facts*; *Hello, Yes, it's me, Arthur Koestler! No, Honestly, I am Dictating this Book from the Other Side, No Kidding!*, by Arthur Koestler

Across the Atlantic in a Phone Box, by Tom McNally; *The Tailer Years*, by Libby Purves; *Talking to God*, by the Editor of The Sun; *The Lytton-George Melly Letters, Vol 7*; *The Shell Book of B.L. Moles*; *No, Listen, You've Got to Believe Me. This Really is Arthur Koestler, Hello, Can You Hear Me? The Line Seems to be Getting Faint... Operator!*, by Arthur Koestler

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 131)

ACROSS: 1 Tiny helping (6); 2 Refuge (5); 3 Shortage (4); 4 Ore analysis (5); 5 Hold back (6); 6 German man (4); 7 Self-assured (9); 8 Call meat (4); 9 Unbeliever (8); 10 Wanderer (7); 11 Tail (5); 12 Microscopic organism (4); 13 Jeans (6); 14 Kebab (5); 15 Welsh (5,8); 16 Cabbage together (7); 17 Number work (5); 18 Standard (4); 19 Tinge (4); 20 Prohibition (4); 21 Poison (7); 22 Enthusiastic (4); 23 Head skin (5); 24 Heat unit (5); 25 Stalk (4); 26 Family (3)

SOLUTION TO No 130: ACROSS: 1 Kwashiorkor; 2 Aerial; 3 Clash; 4 Yak; 5 Idea; 6 Kill; 7 Meekly; 8 Limp; 9 Dara; 10 Update; 11 Zany; 12 Wore; 13 Beg; 14 Limbo; 15 Outpace; 16 Blunderous; 17 Down; 18 Wore; 19 Sash; 20 Idly; 21 Rock; 22 Ovarian; 23 Lapiz lazuli; 24 Philanderer; 25 Afloat; 26 Lamp; 27 Teen; 28 Minimal; 29 Dew; 30 Ovals; 31 Broom; 32 Gore; 33 Stab

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TROUSERS. Wide selection Zegna, Lanzoni From £40
Plus a wide selection of summer trousers From £20

SAFARI SUITS. Half sleeve shirt suits in many colours £45 £55 Sale price £35

BLOUSES. Summer casuals Lapitus, McGregor Chauvet £65 £89 From £35

SHIRTS. Pierre Cardin, Lanzoni, Givency £24 £45 All £15
Wide selection of end of ranges from well known makers £19.99 £45 All £10
100% pure silk washable shirts in cream, blue and grey £32.50 Sale price £16 2 for £45

HALF SLEEVE SHIRTS. Wide selection including Pierre Cardin, Lanzoni, Trench, McGregor and Lapitus From £10

93-95 The Strand, WC2
32 Hans Crescent Knightsbridge (beside Harrods)
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مكتبة الامم المتحدة

FASHION

Vivienne Westwood is a by-word for avant-garde London style. An anarchist and artist, she aims to turn ideas on their heads, but she is better known in Europe than back home. Guest writer Georgina Howell talks to the designer who created punk-style, dressed Adam Ant and wants to change the world



The shock of the new

Gentle, fervent, scruffy, Vivienne Westwood is the image of an English missionary with a devoted vocation - to dress the civilized world in primitive warpaint.

Turning ideas on their heads is her stock in trade. Her aim is "to make the poor look rich and the rich look poor". She is, she says, an anarchist and an artist. "It is an artist's job to wreak violence on a culture to give it new life. In taking from other civilisations I'm just doing what Picasso did when he used Negro sculpture imagery in his painting *Demotelles d'Alger*. He decided that the tradition of the human figure had finally lost its power and that he had to look to emblems of savagery to give it a future."

If Westwood thinks and talks more like a painter than a fashion designer and sees herself as doing to fashion what artists did to art in the early part of this century, the justification must be the clothes themselves. Are they revolutionary? Do they dress the body in a way different from what we traditionally expect? Do they provoke shock and scorn, followed by acceptance and respect translated into hard cash? Will they enter the vocabulary of fashion and change it forever?

It is appropriate to look at her contribution this year, her wealth in the business and her fourth in the international arena, as she has just taken a major step in the commercial game by moving her production to Italy. After a decade of *outer la fourge* in the King's Road, she opened the 1980s with the Pirates collection (as worn by Adam and the Ants) which had a tidal effect on the fashion world and sold right across the age barriers. She went from dressing a street to dressing the world in a single move. She announced: "I wish to declare myself an international and not a provincial designer", gave up showing in London and took her next collection to Paris. "You had to miss Givenchy to see Westwood" a fashion editor told me. "It was worth it." With now two shops in London and showrooms in Paris, Milan and Rome, she has been showing in Paris for three seasons, and her last collection, *Witches*, provoked £250,000 worth of orders from Italy alone.

"We've always been self-financed", said Vivienne of her partnership with Malcolm McLaren. "Suddenly our resources were not sufficient to fulfil the kind of orders I was getting. This country takes no account of talent - the banks won't give you the kind of financial backing you need to make your business international. Italy's different. Here all my bank manager wanted to know was whether I had a house I could mortgage. There they back talent with money and give you everything you need to make a million garments instead of 200". She will also be doing consultations and franchises, but has no fear that that might thin down her own collection. "I'm over-programmed with ideas anyway".

While the Westwood/McLaren shop at 430 King's Road turned from Let It Rock to Too Fast to Live, Too Young to Die, to Sex and Seditionaries and currently to World's End, Westwood turned out a stream of clothes and looks unlike anything the fashion world had seen. She picked through time and space and the 'untouchable' areas of big city life to give us rubberwear, bondage trousers, 'muscle' T-shirts from gay gyms, the ripped T-shirt (do it yourself), the triple-tongued sneaker ('something steady to rock on'), the Chico hat, the Smurf hat, pirate swagger, graffiti prints in baked ink, duster shoes, bras worn over dresses, rags in braided hair, shorts with big hanging pockets... a cornucopia of images both palatable and unpalatable (the Cambridge rapist T-shirt, the court case gay cowboys print) all subversive, classless and undermining the status system of fashion which conventionally 'places' the wearer in a social hierarchy.

Her shop was where the Saturday parade down the King's Road stopped and she worked so close to the ground it was impossible to say which was the chicken, which the egg - did the styles spring from the street or the shop? Did it matter? Her clothes became a badge for the boy who left school early to live in a London squat and for the heiress determined to stand out. In the trade there was shock, there was horror, and there was an overwhelming interest. Joseph Ettedgui of the prospering Joseph shops (who stocked the Pirates collection) found himself constantly playing host to designers and buyers from America, "and all they ever wanted to do was to take

straight to Vivienne's shop to see what was cooking".

Vivienne Westwood owes an enormous debt to Malcolm McLaren for getting the world to listen. If she is the artist, he is the critic and salesman, manager, promoter and exploiter of her talent. "He taught me everything. When I met him I had hardly read a book and never seen a play." She is the daughter of a cotton mill worker from Tintwistle, Manchester, he the son of a cat burglar from the East End. Clean Slate meets Streetsmart. McLaren, the father of one Westwood's two sons, soon had her making him Teddy boy jackets. "Taking a drape suit or a Ted jacket apart stitch by stitch, studying the linings and interlinings, and making an exact copy was my only formal training. It's the best. Leonardo da Vinci said: 'He who can spy can create'."

Manager and inventor of the Sex Pistols, Adam and the Ants, Bow Wow Wow and Boy George of Culture Club, McLaren released his own LP, *Duck Rock*, three months ago. "For the young music is the medium", he told me. "The clothes needed the groups. Now she doesn't necessarily need the music, if her story's powerful enough. When I went into the music business no one wanted to know about the fashion connexion. Now it's the biggest plus you can have. When a pop group signs up with a recording company today there'll be a clause written into the contract that the group will have £1,000 a week to spend in clothes. The Sex Pistols got that ball rolling. As long as the group has the right look today, the music doesn't matter too much."

Although they live apart, their partnership is close. "I always thought all the ideas came from him," says Westwood today, "but I soon realised that getting the job done was the job. That's not to say he's not essential to me. He edits my work, gets all my ideas down on a board, sorts out the story, gives me an avenue of approach. He unscrambles my programming."

When she talks about her clothes, Vivienne Westwood uses words like "grand", "strong" and "free" instead of "beautiful". She cuts in the flat rather than the round, like someone doing origami, but in this she is not unique: it's a technique used by Rei Kawakubo of Comme des Garçons, La Maison Bleu and Kenzo.



Looking Westwood: (left) Kim Sion, public relations officer to Vivienne Westwood in brown chalk striped serge jacket £150, serge kilt with rolled "bandage" waist £120. Marble print shirt £28. Chico hat £20. From the autumn/winter collection "Witches" at World's End, 430 King's Road, SW10 and Nostalgie of Mud, St Christophers Place, W1. Urban Lifestyle: (right) Maroon sweatshirt jacket, print by New York graffiti artist Keith Haring, £24. Sweatshirt tube skirt with baked ink print £44. Linen "Koo" top with fluorescent lime green graffiti £30. Keith Haring scarf £24. Day glo plastic "fire" bracelet by Ted Muehling. Fashion assistant: Christine Pannell. Photographs by Suresh Karada.

For the last two months up to a collection, Westwood moves out of her sparsely furnished flat in Clapham and into the workshop behind Regent Street. She starts each garment from scratch, pulling cloth around her body and chopping at it from there. She uses an experienced pattern cutter, Mark Tabbard, to show her what is generally done before she works out her own approach.

"What I'm not trying to do with my clothes is to make a kind of shell that stays in place half an inch away from the body. My clothes are dynamic. They pull and they push and they slightly fall off. There's more to clothes than just comfort. Even if they're not quite comfortable and slip and

have to be readjusted now and again I don't mind, because that's some sort of display and gesture that belongs with the clothes."

A Westwood design fits in an unexpected way. When you wear her clothes you are reminded of your body all the time. It's a difficult fit for factories to get used to, which may explain why her clothes, though very well cut, are not always put together properly. Once the clothes are being produced in Italy, she says, her ambition is to hear customers say how well they are made.

McLaren sees the move to Italy as inevitable. "This island is a third world banana republic with no bananas. It is hard to do well here," he says, "because we are a country of eccentric craftsmen and cottage indus-

tries. The British consider themselves above fashion. If you want to design interesting clothes you must make them in a bedsit and sell them from a market stall, or go and work in a backroom at Dorothea Bis. Neither are Westwood clothes likely to sell in enormous quantities in the United States because there the rich like to look rich.

"In both countries the people who buy our clothes are the dispossessed, the disillusioned, the graphic artists and the liberated mothers". The biggest orders come from Japan and Italy, which he finds appropriate. "Japan was for so long an isolated island that it has never got over its hunger for the status of ideas. Italy is the country of Fellini and the grand gesture. They like to mess around."

At the end of the year Vivienne Westwood will receive one of the fashion industry's highest accolades when, like Jean Muir and Zandra Rhodes before her, she will represent Britain in the Women's Wear-Daily Biannual Best of Five event in Tokyo, alongside such names as Calvin Klein of the US, Claude Montana of France and Gianfranco Ferré of Italy.

It seems that she has made a niche in the fashion establishment, and perhaps changed its point of view a little. Will she be able to keep one foot in the street and one in high fashion? If she is still getting her clothes talked about in five years time, she'll have achieved something unique. As anthropologist Ted Polhemus, co-author of *Fashion and Anti-Fashion* put it: "High fashion has undoubtedly gained by admitting Vivienne to their fold. Has street style lost its greatest champion?"



Outside the wacky World's End shop (left): Ann Witchard wears orange and green cotton knit top, approx £25, and tube skirt £10. Straw mountain hat £20 and rubber sandals £20. David Bracher wears cream cotton knit shorts £10 and top £25. Double-brim hat £10. Mixing the looks along the King's Road (right): Gene Krill knots his own chambray shirt over a graffiti T-shirt (£25) and hoicked-up trousers, rolled to reveal green fluorescent socks (beloved in the Teddy Boy era) and strapping pink booties. "Buffalo Boy" David Bracher works as a sales assistant in Ryman's and swaps his hobo clothes for a uniform when he arrives at work. Ann Witchard in blazer-print skirt and top from this summer's "Punkature" collection.



The Westwood Influence: Shalamar (left) is the latest in a long line of pop groups to create its image from the World's End label. Caught here by the camera before they released their new single "Disappearing Act", on Solar Records. From the pirate frills to printed tribal clothes, the Westwood/McLaren team have worked within the music scene to become a major fashion force.

Suzy Menkes is on holiday



These hand-painted ties are for individualists. Mannequin Buzz (left) wears silk bow £12 from Crolla, 35 Dover Street, W1. Scott has a woven hat £16 from Crolla. Striped shirt by Perry Ellis, Braces, Braces, Paul Smith, Gene (front) sports silk tie £11.95, Royal Academy of Arts Gift Shop. Twill shirt £48, Chatters, South Molton Street, W1. Dummies £160 each from Metro Grand Mannequins, 1-3 Cadogan Road, SW11.



Advertisement for Cheaney shoes. Text: "SHOES MADE BY CRAFTSMEN - FOR GENTLEMEN - A range of superior leather shoes from about £40. To admire them send for the Cheaney and Royal Leathers brochure." Includes an image of a shoe and the Cheaney logo.

Advertisement for Enterosan. Text: "UPSET TUMMY? UPSET HOLIDAY! Don't have your holiday ruined by an upset stomach and diarrhoea. Remember to pack Enterosan - the tablet form of kaolin and morphine - handy to take away, or to keep in the medicine cupboard. Ask your chemist for it." Includes the Enterosan logo.

THE TIMES DIARY

Chutzpah

Naim Attalah of Quarter Books has entered *God Cried* written by Tony Clifton for the £3,000 H. H. Wingate Prize. What makes this noteworthy is that *God Cried* is a vivid eyewitness indictment of Israel's brutality in last year's siege of Beirut, and that the Wingate prize is for the author of the book that does most to stimulate interest in Jewish affairs. Attalah, a Palestinian patriot, agrees there is scant prospect that Clifton will win. "For us it is worthwhile because at least the judges will have to look at the book and see the other point of view", he says.

Well red

Unseated MPs habitually welcome the chance to catch up on their reading. Tony Benn has arranged to get paid for it as well. He has been signed by Faber to edit its *Radical Reader*, a compilation of writings of the left from the Peasants' Revolt to the present day.

Goff's gaffe

Marryn Goff, director of the National Book League, has the pleasure this week of seeing one of his novels republished as a classic text. *Brilliance Books*, a new imprint devoted to homosexual themes, has already republished Gertrude Stein and Jean Cocteau, and on Thursday issues Goff's *The Youngest Director*, which originally appeared in 1961. As a classic, the text is of course unaltered from the hardback original, which is unfortunate because over the intervening years Goff had forgotten that his intended ending to the book was cut by John Pudney, then editorial director at Putnam. Goff had it reinstated for the subsequent paperback, but it is missing again from the new edition. "It is strange how one forgets something that seemed so important at the time", Goff muses.

Maid to measure

The latest issue of *Broadcast* notes that Thames Television, an equal opportunity employer, now boasts a woman VTR editor, but that inquiries as to her identity were met with sheepish shuffling. "It appears a resident VTR editor underwent a sex change operation. It's a bit of a drastic measure to ensure a quota of women in production."

● The equality officer of the London freelance branch of the National Union of Journalists is the equally named Michael Ann Mullen.

Mal de Mel

My colleague Mel Calman has staged an Edinburgh festival exhibition of cartoons from his Workshop gallery in the Assembly Rooms. Sales are so slow that yesterday Calman took to working as a pavement artist outside, with a hat for contributions. By mid-afternoon he had raised all of 37½p.



"This can't be right. It shows Geoff Boycott scoring a century before lunch."

Ioned out

Some months ago I acquired on loan an ionizer from a new shop in Battersea, the Ion Age, who suggested that it be sited in the bedroom of an asthma sufferer of my choice. There would be, I was assured, swift and spectacular improvement in the patient's condition. Not so. In fact the device attracted pollutants, depositing them as a grimy film on nearby surfaces, while the wheezing carried on as usual. A fellow asthmatic - a much more severe case who, between trips to his oxygen cylinder, logs his condition - also found the ionizer made no difference. The Asthma Research Council confirms my unofficial findings and reckons ionizers are useless. Hard luck, Ion Age: harder luck still for hopeful asthmatics who might have bought an ionizer, some of which sell for more than £70.

● From the South Lewisham Institute, I note that classes in cookery will be taken by Mrs Delicata, the short Greek course by Mrs Economou, and shoe repairs by Mr Amato. Spanish dancing, on the other hand, will be done by Mrs Rumbold, with husband Sid on guitar.

Among the victims of the war in Chad could be two species of antelope, the scimitar horned oryx and the addax. The Fauna and Flora Preservation Society is Chad-watching with particular concern because an oryx is its emblem and the addax the name of its quarterly magazine, adopted in 1950 for no better reason than that it was "convenient and attractive".

PHS

Give the watchdogs more bite

Alex Henney puts the case for American-style regulation of our monopoly services, whether privatized or remaining in the public sector

The electricity industry has just declared a surplus of £332m for 1982/83, pleasing the Treasury but not consumers. In New York last year, the regulatory commission ordered the private gas and electric utilities to return \$104m excess profits to customers. Monopoly services in Britain are publicly owned and rarely give anything back.

It is clear that if we are going to privatize natural monopolies they must be regulated. Ofel has been created to regulate British Telecom, and a debate is in progress on how best it should function. But some form of regulation is also needed for monopolies such as electricity, posts, and water, which are likely to remain public for a long time yet.

Franklin Roosevelt, as Governor of New York State, said that regulatory commissions were to be "the representatives of the people to see that utilities do two things: give service and charge a reasonable rate".

The commissions have a judicial power to determine issues. They base their decisions on federal and state laws, and on their own precedents. When a private American utility wants to increase its tariffs, it has to apply to the commissioners and justify the reasons for the increase in great detail. It has to go through its budget in a process that is similar to a public inquiry (but is under oath). The commission's staff critically analyse the utility's submission and, to assist their analysis, can demand any information.

The commissioners' ruling on an application gives detailed reasons for their decision, which can be challenged in the courts. They may disallow certain expenditures, such as excessive advertising or cost overruns on capital schemes that have been mismanaged, and would definitely disallow losses on activities that are secondary to the utility's main business, such as appliance selling and gas and electrical contracting. Disallowed costs are carried by the shareholders - an incentive for good management - and cannot be passed on to consumers (as happens here, without any explanation).

The rigour and openness of this process in

stark contrast to British practice. In electricity supply, the Generating Board sets its wholesale tariffs (some 80 per cent of the final price to the consumer) in secret discussions with the government and the Electricity Council, and has resisted consultation with the Electricity Consumers Council. As for retail tariffs, the London Electricity Board (and I suspect others are little different) traditionally receives a schedule showing the proposed tariffs, a sales and demand forecast, an explanatory memorandum about fuel costs and government financial targets, and a one-page budget for LEB's operating costs of nearly £200m. With such skimpy documentation, I cannot see how Board members can be satisfied that they are fulfilling their duties to promote the efficient distribution of electricity and avoid tariff discrimination.

The consumer councils have neither the powers nor, with some exceptions, the expertise to scrutinize and challenge industries' performance. In electricity, they typically spend only two or three hours a year considering tariffs, often in closed session, and show little interest in value-for-money audits. The record of government has not been much better. It has frequently been criticized in official reports for failing to monitor nationalized industries; it "asked" them to publish performance indicators in 1967, but did not follow up effectively. The Price Commission was often facile, and it was toothless. The industries, for their part, are unduly secretive and have always resisted external scrutiny.

Times are changing, and the Government is taking a more active interest in efficiency, and in making the industries more open. It has started to set performance targets for

boards, has directed the Monopolies Commission to management audit them, and is requiring them to "publish better indicators". It has made the planning application for the Sizewell B nuclear power station into a major public inquiry.

But we must go further to make public boards more accountable and consumer responsive. We must abolish cosy paternalism in favour of public accountability, public performance monitoring, public scrutiny - and bonuses for managers who perform well. External board members should be given clear statutory responsibilities, including that of operating scrutiny committees, and a fiduciary duty that could be challenged in the courts. The standard required of the industries' external auditors should be raised to that now required of local authority auditors, namely to report on matters in the public interest and on value for money in consumer services.

More radically, we should draw upon best American practice and set up utility commissions. They would scrutinize board performance on behalf of Parliament and consumers, and exercise limited powers of direction. They should hear applications for tariff increases in public and have access to documents, disallow expenditures that are not adequately justified, undertake efficiency studies and order boards to discontinue loss-making peripheral activities; direct the form of their reports and accounts; and rule on consumer complaints.

Given the right statutory framework, commissions would distance monopoly services from the government, getting it away from the current minutiae with which it is involved and leaving it to concentrate on major issues. We need to reduce the scope for the sloppiness, ambiguities, and confusion that have characterized relations between governments, nationalized industries, and their consumers for the last 30 years and to develop an adequate system of checks and balances.

The author is chairman of the London Electricity Consultative Council and a board member of the LEB.

Roger Scruton

To the Gulag via Helsinki

The purpose of dancing is the dance. The purpose of chatter is the chat. Human life presents countless such social occasions, in which we renounce our business, and find pleasure in the present moment alone. All time not spent in dancing or in conversation is wasted time. For these moments contain not the means of human existence but the end. The dancer and the talker are at rest - but actively at rest, rejoicing in their social condition, and at one with their fellow men.

The most valuable relations are also those, like friendship, which have no further purpose. The opposite of friendship is not hatred but crime. The criminal is the man whose purpose is to procure an over-earnings claim. He is the man prepared, through force, fraud or manipulation, to discount the freedom of the other who stands in his way. He is the true enemy of peace, for he destroys the trust which makes conversation possible.

States are more like people than they are like anything else: they exist by purpose, reason, suffering, and joy. And peace between states is also like peace between people: it involves the willing renunciation of purpose, in the mutual desire, not to do, but to be.

Peace is endangered, therefore, not by the weapons of the peaceful, but by the actions of the purposeful. There exist states, just as there exist people, whose lives are structured by a purpose, and who cannot accept another's freedom as an obstacle to its fulfilment. The overriding aim is so urgent that neither the freedom nor the existence of another people can deflect it.

If the purpose is also international - involving transformations beyond the frontiers of municipal government - then peace has already been put at risk. We know this from Iran and Libya. But we ought also to have known it from the Soviet Union, a state founded upon a consuming international purpose, which has never ceased to impose its preferred political order upon unwilling recipients, whether in its own domains, or in the domains of clients and neighbours.

Criminal law exists in order to deter the over-purposeful. But international law, which lacks the supreme coercive power of a sovereign authority, cannot exert any comparable influence. It is obeyed only because states agree to be bound by it. Of course, all states appear to be bound by international law, since there is value in sustaining this appearance. But states with a ruling purpose cannot really be bound: they cannot be bound "in their hearts". For their hearts are ruled by something other than law, something which discounts law whenever it conflicts with the overriding idea.

States which accept international law do so because it is the universal

shadow of a principle by which they already live. Thus Canada and the United States, each of which is governed by a rule of law, find no difficulty in coexisting, despite longstanding disagreements over territorial waters and disputed islands. No troops amass on their common border; no threats are made; of sanctions imposed. For a legal decision will suffice to regulate the conduct of the parties.

The mark of the purposeful polis is that it cannot be governed by law, that actual law is a pretence, which vanishes just so soon as the ruling purpose is questioned, or compromised. Such states are never truly at peace, since they are never at rest. To converse with them is dangerous; to cease to confront them yet more so.

Consider the Helsinki accords, established in order to reduce the tension in Europe. The "agreement" was twofold: to reduce military preparedness, and to extend human rights. For naive politicians imagined that this agreement was genuine, and took comfort from the fact that it was "made law" by the Soviet state. What a joke! Of course it was convenient to pretend to the

A brilliant new method was acquired for identifying troublemakers. The brief pretence of legality encouraged the bravest and best citizens to come forward to attempt to secure obedience to this novel law which seemed to grant essential freedoms

agreement, and to dress it up in the bourgeois trappings of legality. Western eyes were closed for a while to the renewed build-up of armaments.

Moreover, a brilliant new method was acquired for identifying troublemakers. The brief pretence of legality encouraged the bravest and best of the citizens to come forward, to associate, to attempt to secure obedience to this novel law which seemed to grant essential freedoms. No more economical way could have been discovered of persuading the next inmates of the Gulag to give themselves up.

And, for some unaccountable reason, we are still discussing, still attempting even to "renew" this "agreement", that has so endangered us. It is not time that we woke up, time that we realized that we should feel bound by agreements only towards those who are able to respect them?

Paul Jennings

Class warfare on the open road

Now that car registrations have got around to A again (whatever happened to Z? Surely they didn't skip it merely because of associations with that old TV serial?) this is peak alienation time for the average motorist. And that is surely the majority of us, still paying off the loan for some model in the P to T period, wondering uneasily if the tin of aerosol touch-up we finally settled for is too far away, now we actually squirt some out in daylight, from the colour which surrounds the creeping rust on the outside headlight. (And what does that idiotic little ball inside that rattles so, when we shake vigorously for two minutes, as instructed on the tin, actually do? It sounds so loose and unconnected.) We are definitely Class Three.

Class Two are the ever-diminishing number who can afford to be in the queue, alleged to be waiting impatiently for the new leather, plus the evidently ever-increasing number of those who will automatically receive one from their Fleet Buyer (see Class One, below).

It is difficult enough to define our feelings about Class Two. I don't think we actually envy them. Many of us can remember the days when it was possible even for the likes of us to buy a new car, depreciating like crazy from Day One, making us worry about how long we could stay up there. How much worse it must be now they start at £4,000. At least our cars are past worrying about that way. If we actually had £4,000 there are lots of jollier things we could do than buy a new car. We could get a garage to fix that damn rust on the existing car (engine surely good for another 30,000 miles) and take a few friends to some marvellous place we haven't seen yet (in my case, Venice). Get fitted carpet on the landing and the other bedrooms. Buy three more old cars for teenage children (even us being a taxi service). Perhaps even manage Covent Garden more than once every three years.

On the one hand, if it were not for Class Two there would not be a car industry, and somehow this would affect all the other industries. We should be peasants in smocks, stared at by Japanese and even Taiwanese tourists, and England would somehow be full of lies. On the other hand, it is because of these Class Two people that we pass, on the pavements and in rows outside garages on the outskirts of cities, where land is cheaper, hundreds and hundreds of the kind of car we know in our hearts we shall have to get when this thing finally stops dead with a broken piston (and they do, they stop dead, either at 2 am, on some moor or on Saturday morning

in some bottleneck High Street); and these cars have large stickers in red or yellow luminous paint from which it is clear they start at £2,495. Only a year, and the Fleet Buyers are at it again, somehow compelling these garages to take these Vs and Ws and Xs, and now, heaven help us, Ys.

Now, one is constantly reading, or hearing on TV, about Class One, the Fleet Buyers. What feelings should we have towards them? Up to now they have always been men, of a curiously forgettable kind. Well, sooner or later, some of them, as in every other job in the world except that of the Pope, will be women. You couldn't imagine a Mamzay, but it is perfectly possible to imagine women Fleet Buyers.

The question is, have the manufacturers imagined them? Has it, for instance, occurred to them that almost all car names up till now have been classic examples of male chauvinism? Indeed, the very first one I can remember (having grown up in Coventry in or near which were made with the exception of Vauxhall and Ford, all British cars, which 98 per cent of British people used to buy: Standard, Alvis, Triumph, Armstrong-Siddeley, Daimler, Morris, Singer, Riley, Hillman, Humber, with Rover and Austin not far away) was the Hillman Minx. With *Spitfire*, the perfect image of woman as a kind of spirited toy.

Then came all the male macho names: Rapier, Jaguar, Stag, Scimitar, Avenger (what of, for goodness' sake? Somebody daring to try to pass you?) Following this, perhaps from an awareness that there were already women buyers, if not Fleet Buyers, a softening, down to Herald, Cavalier, Escort.

Then there were sports and resorts: Cortina, Granada, Golf, Polo, one hopes against hope that when the Chinese finally export one it will be the Ping Pong. Or total mysteries, like the Passat (an expensive resort in the Atlas Mountains, known only to rich Germans).

The psychologists employed by these increasingly faceless and inter-linked giant car firms will have their work cut out to find names striking a chord in the woman Fleet Buyer. Shall we soon be driving Atlantans, Gonzo's, or the Astor, the Virago, Termagant Six, Tigress, Rega, Lesbia, Amazon, Lady Macbeth? Or were other psychologists right all the time about the subconscious female desire to be dominated, was *Maestro* a brilliant anticipation? It will be long after 1984 when we Class Three get to know.

As the dust of Lebanon settles, diplomatic victories on all fronts

Israel at last comes in from the cold

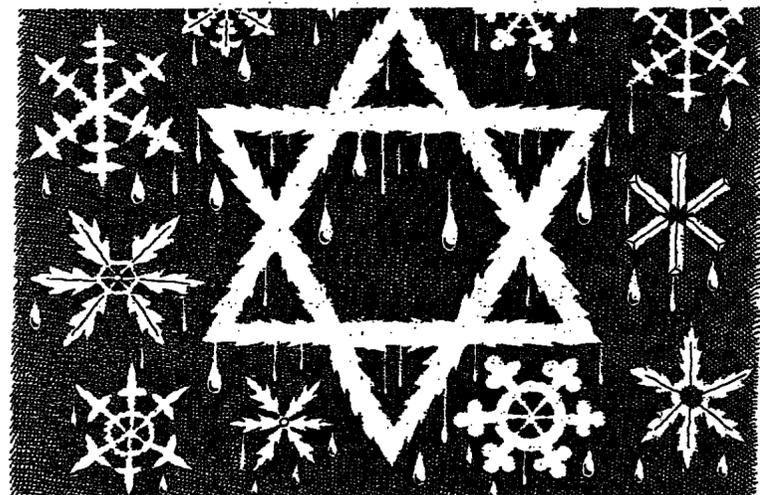
Jerusalem In New York last Friday, Avraham Ben-Yosef, the Israeli Defence Ministry's adroit representative in the United States, put his signature to a \$2,700m arms deal which will ensure Israel the delivery of 75 ultra-sophisticated F-16 warplanes.

The little-publicized signing ceremony was significant not only because of the size of the deal - the largest ever negotiated between Israel and the US - but also for its symbolism. At the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem, it was viewed as conclusive proof that Israel has shaken off the status of diplomatic pariah which resulted from the war in Lebanon.

Soon after Israeli tanks rumbled north on June 6, 1982, the impending F-16 deal was indefinitely frozen on the instructions of President Reagan. The decision to allow it to proceed was taken in Washington soon after May 17 this year, the day that Israel signed the pact with Lebanon which has proved the key to its escape from diplomatic isolation.

"Although the agreement has never been implemented, or even ratified by the Lebanese government, it was seen around the world as evidence of our good intentions," explained an Israeli official. "The mere fact that we had signed our second pact with an Arab neighbour made a lot of governments look at us in a different light."

In addition to the agreement - which is destined never to come into operation until Syria agrees to leave Lebanon - the departure of reserve General Ariel Sharon from the Defence Ministry, and the ambitions of Colonel Gaddafi of Libya, have also helped the Begin government stage its diplomatic comeback.



This is now being demonstrated with the arrival of Liberian President Samuel K. Doe, the first black African head of state to visit Israel since 1971, two years before 26 African countries broke their diplomatic ties in protest over the Yom Kippur war.

Although the Israelis do not regard the former sergeant as one of Africa's leading statesmen, they see his willingness to travel here with six government ministers and a well signalled intention to clinch a military deal as evidence that the diplomatic tide in Africa is beginning to turn in their favour.

One of the factors influencing Liberia's recent decision to resume diplomatic relations was Israel's promise to use its political clout in Washington on President Doe's behalf. It is now hoped that others of the eight black African states which originally indicated they would follow the example set by Zaire just a month before the Lebanon invasion will return their ambassadors before the end of the year.

A few weeks ago, Vitezak Siamir, the Foreign Minister, held secret talks in Europe with President Felix Houphouët-Boigny, the septuagenarian leader of the Ivory Coast, and there have been a string of similar clandestine talks with representatives of the other countries on which Israel is now pinning its hopes in Africa. These include Nigeria, Togo, the Central African Republic, Kenya and Senegal.

Although the markedly improved relations with the US are seen as the most important by-product of the Lebanon agreement, there is also satisfaction at Israel's improved diplomatic standing in Western Europe.

This was most clearly manifested in June when the EEC collectively renounced the irksome sanctions imposed after the invasion of Lebanon, including a prohibition preventing the financially hard-pressed Israeli government securing loans on preferential terms.

Two more concrete examples of Israel's return to favour were the decision of Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany to make what is certain to be a controversial visit to Jerusalem this month and the move by Iberia, the Spanish national airline, to open a direct route to Tel Aviv in July.

This is regarded by Israeli

diplomats as a precursor of the opening of full diplomatic ties with Spain. To support their optimism, they cite recent visits here by a number of leading Spaniards and the appointment of an unofficial Israeli representative in Madrid.

Even in Eastern Europe, Israeli diplomacy has scored a success with last week's visit to Bucharest by Mr Shamir and the promise of improved trading ties between Israel and Romania. "Who would have thought that a year to the day since the heaviest bombing of west Beirut our minister would have been warmly welcomed in a communist capital", remarked one member of the Israeli party.

Amid the current diplomatic euphoria, Egypt still refuses to return the ambassador withdrawn from Tel Aviv last September. As President Mubarak continues his efforts to reassert Egypt's traditional influence in the Arab world, the Israelis see little chance of any immediate thaw in what they now describe as "the cold peace". Their one consolation is that they also see no real danger of the Camp David treaty being revoked by Cairo.

Christopher Walker

Rocking to rule with a Christian superstar

Budapest In heaven, a special table must surely be reserved for those who have become the subjects of jaunty musicals and heavy rock operas. Eva Peron and Che Guevara, Elvis Presley, draft dodgers, deaf-and-dumb pinball players: nobody, it seems, is safe from posthumous trial by noise. For no apparent reason, lights flash, guitars thrum, lasers lace and grown men dressed in costume ride horses across ice rinks.

Until last weekend King Stephen of Hungary was simply the man who established Christianity in his country. He was crowned on Christmas Day in the year 1000, received the blessing of the Pope and, in due course, was canonized. Later, on his feast day, King Wenceslaus went out and gathered winter fuel, providing useful material for a carol. That was about it: a good pedigree, a decent sort of life.

Now Stephen has become the hero of a rock opera, Hungary's first. *Stephen the King* written by the rock musician Levante Szoranyi and the lyricist Janos Brody, has just been performed for three days in Budapest.

Actress Eniko Toth provided the love interest and costumiers ran up several pairs of tight trousers for King Stephen's stage meeting with the Pope. The show was neither worse nor better than dozens of

similar extravaganzas. Now the whole thing will be recorded at a new studio on the outskirts of the city.

The opera illustrates the competing trends in the official approach to rock music in Eastern Europe. One trend takes its measure from Moscow where the new Andropovian ideological message is protect the young, steer them in "progressive" directions, be vigilant against western decadence, take off your Pink Floyd T-shirts. In Moscow some rock bands - notably The Peddlers - have been banned, others reprimanded for disturbing traditional Russian tunes. In Poland, punk bands such as Perik have been barred from appearing, the group SS-20 has been told to change its name, and lyrics are regularly censored.

The other trend is dictated by economists: hard currency is at a premium and some groups can sell their products abroad. These are tolerated. Even western groups such as Nazareth have been allowed to perform in Hungary - providing that a suitable deal is reached. In the case of Nazareth, the performance - in the Budapest hills - will be filmed, and will feature in an American-Hungarian horror film to be marketed abroad. It is financed by British money.

Stephen the King is an extension of this trend. Rock operas, East European planners have decided, are exportable. Thus the director of theatre of the Lenin Komsomol in Moscow is planning to take his successful rock opera *Janona and Awos* to the west. According to satisfaction in businessmen who are involved in the transaction, the show meets the highest western standards of saccharine.

The story stars a Russian nobleman who in 1812 sails to California and falls in love with a 15-year-old girl. He returns home to seek the approval of the Tsar for marriage but dies en route in Siberia. The girl, who hears nothing from him for 35 years, goes into a convent and dies there, never betraying their love.

Stephen is not quiet as bad but it too shows a concern with the past, a sense of national continuity that pre-dates socialism.

Despite Soviet strictures to its youth, domestic demand has to be satisfied in some way. Rock music comes over the airwaves via western radio stations and denature opened up the East in a way that cannot easily be closed. New studios just completed outside Budapest - at a cost equivalent to £600,000 - are designed to release pop and rock music for young Hungarians under four labels. The studios will have an

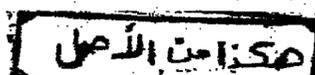
independent budget and musicians will be able to choose under which label they want to perform - thus large sign-up contracts are possible as in the West, for poplar artists.

In Poland, businessmen have been considering for some time now how a similar scheme could be worked. One idea is that British groups whose reputations are beginning to flag in the West could be brought to the East for relatively cheap tours. Then make a record at Polish studios, which could be sold in the West. This would meet domestic demand and satisfy the current hunger for hard currency.

The best bet, for the East European planners is still rock opera. The ideological message can be more closely controlled and, quite simply, the Marxist mind understands bad opera. The years when "socialist realism" set the tone of all performing arts provided a vast and forgettable crop of operas about the building of power stations, a favourite metaphor for the building of socialism.

But must all rock operas be set in the distant past? Can we not look forward to a spectacular laser show about Stalin's friendship with Trotsky? Can we set the purges to music? Watch this space.

Roger Boyes





P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 9EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

LENDER OF LAST RESORT

Aid to poor countries has never been free of controversy, but rarely has the debate been as heartfelt as it is now. While the poorest countries feel the onslaught of the world recession most keenly, the rich are suffering an acute attack of what Mr A. W. Clausen, the president of the World Bank, has colourfully called "aid fatigue."

IDA is the concessionary loan arm of the World Bank, lending to the most indigent peoples on the most generous of terms. Since its formation in 1961 it has gained general respect for the efficiency of its programmes, and is widely regarded as the best run multilateral aid agency. Even IDA's powerful critics in Washington accept that its funds are not wasted.

But that recognition has not prevented the American administration from announcing that its contributions to the seventh round of IDA funding, due to start on July 1 next year, will be severely cut. If, as it says, these contributions are reduced from about \$1,000m a year to \$750m, other countries would normally lower their contributions as well because they are supposed to reflect relative economic size. So the total funding for IDA might fall from \$1,200m, the level for the past four years, to \$900m in nominal terms. In real terms, of course, the reduction would be much more.

The US administration, which is antipathetic to aid, is suspicious of IDA because that body is largely bipartisan. Congress believes that IDA lends too much to countries hostile to the United States, and prefers the tighter control conferred by bilateral assistance. So adamant has the administration been that

IDA is very worried that the \$16,000m it believes to be the minimum necessary may prove unobtainable.

Broadly speaking, the other major donor countries favour a larger IDA than that implied by the United States, and Japan has offered to raise its percentage share. Time is running out for an agreement to bring IDA 7 into operation by the middle of next year.

There is a strong case for sustaining IDA. Not only is it an effective organization, but it is hard to replace. Because its loans are over 50 years and carry no interest, the net disbursements are very high. For countries such as those in sub-Saharan Africa which depend heavily on IDA a shortfall in assistance could be painful. It is most unlikely that other agencies would step into the breach, given the general reduction in aid budgets, and these are hardly the countries to be favoured by commercial banks already dangerously exposed in Latin America.

Sustaining IDA does not necessarily mean supplying the full amount its officials are asking for. If it were to continue to be funded at \$12,000m there would be less in real terms than for IDA 6, even before China, a new IDA member, is taken into account. But there are two things IDA could do to mitigate the reduction. One is to change the eligibility criteria for borrowing from IDA. The American Administration, for example, argues that India, the biggest recipient, is now in a sufficiently healthy state to raise substantial loans on the market, which has not been its practice. India should not lose all eligibility - it is easier to raise bank finance for some projects than for others. But a partial graduation from IDA would free funds for China.

A second course is for IDA to reconsider the terms on which it

both raises and dispenses money. Under its charter, IDA is allowed to borrow commercially, from members and from the markets. It could borrow at subsidised rates from members, and would certainly command the finest rates in the market. Conversely, this would imply charging more for loans. Maturities might be shortened, say to 30 years for the "blend" countries, which also borrow from the more expensive World Bank, and IDA could even charge nominal interest, depending on the recipient's circumstances.

So far, however, the IDA management has been unwilling actively to explore these possibilities. Those countries that recognize the virtues of a strong and well-funded IDA should be encouraging debate and providing the leadership partly abdicated by the Americans. Britain has an important role to play. Some 70 per cent of this country's contribution to IDA goes to Commonwealth members, and for every pound contributed Britain receives two in orders. British support for IDA was demonstrated last year when IDA 6 was extended by a year after Congress blocked payments.

Britain, in common with other wealthy countries, suffers from budgetary constraints. The Government prefers bilateral assistance, but is committed to multilateral aid through the European Development Fund and the Lomé Convention, which is due to be re-negotiated next year, as well as IDA and the World Bank. But sustaining IDA at a reasonable level does not appear impossibly expensive, and is some contribution to stability in a fractious world. IDA and millions of the very poorest would benefit if the British government were to show that it is not incapacitated by aid fatigue.

Privatization and social needs

From Mr G. C. Ingram
Sir, I refer to your leader (August 17) on the privatization of nationalized industries. In my opinion, your reasoning results in a misleading conclusion since you apply economic criteria to a situation that must be considered in a wider social context.

Therefore the danger is not so much in "failing to think through the purpose of privatization", more in forgetting one of the purposes for nationalization, namely, total public benefit. I agree that the ultimate benefit to the community is what matters. However, to measure this solely in economic terms prolongs the confusion that has existed since 1948. The concept of marginal cost pricing, so bravely proposed in the 1967 White Paper (*Nationalized Industries: A Review of Economic and Financial Objectives*), was generally abandoned in 1978 (*The Nationalized Industries Cmd 7131*) as being unworkable.

Some people have argued that social benefit can be measured by a "willingness to pay" (R. Turvey in his book, *Economic Analysis and Public Enterprise*) but this also evades the complexities of the situation. This letter is not intended as justification for maintaining unprofitable operations and a quiet life, or for resource misallocation. It is a plea to consider privatization with a social conscience rather than simply political rhetoric.

The elimination of loss-making sections of the nationalized industries simply because they do not, or cannot be made to conform to marginal cost pricing will certainly lead to a "massive and irreversible change" - to the nation's detriment. Yours faithfully, G. C. INGRAM, 15 Belhaven Terrace Place, Glasgow, August 18.

Soviet imperial burden to be welcomed

From Mr Correlli Barnett
Sir, Your leading articles (August 18, 19, 20) on Soviet imperialism and on the British contribution to the defence of western Europe need to be read as related essays on "total strategy" and as such I find them flawed and unbalanced.

To take the question of the Soviet Union first, of course we must accept that the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union can never rest easy while any independent centre of power or thought remains in a position to challenge their own minority domination and closed intellectual system within the Soviet Empire under the flag, and the larger imperialist sphere of control in eastern Europe.

That is inherent in the origins of the party as a conspiracy for the seizing and holding of power, in the nature of the coup d'état by which it succeeded in the first aim, and the entire process since 1917 by which it has pursued the second. But do not let us give way to an undiscriminating alarm at Soviet efforts to extend the red on the map of the world, not least by building a high sea fleet. Such extension does not necessarily mean an enhancement of Soviet power, and may well mean strategic and economic over-extension, and hence weakness. This was the case with the Anglo-German Empire and British imperialism in the 1920s and 1930s when, from an inadequate power base of a stagnant and backward economy, Britain had to provide for the defence of the Empire from Europe to the Far East.

As you will know, Sir, the main theme of strategic debate within Whitehall in that era lay in the insoluble puzzle of how to defend an indefensible Empire, given the national myth that the Empire buttressed British power rather than drained it. Indeed that "pink on the

Religion and the TV ratings

From the Director General of the Independent Broadcasting Authority
Sir, Your leader in today's edition (August 18) suggests that there had been no date before the IBA took its decision to move part of Sunday religious programmes on ITV to 2pm. That is not the case. The pros and cons of the simultaneous scheduling of religious programming on BBC 1 and ITV has been discussed between the broadcasting authorities and the churches for many years. Even with the new arrangements, 35 minutes of religious programming will still be scheduled "back-to-back" on Sunday evenings between 6.40pm and 7.15pm.

The IBA was well aware of the departure from precedent when it decided to accept the ITV companies' proposal and therefore to decline the contrary advice of the Central Religious Advisory Committee. The IBA had recognised, however, that the 6pm placing, however attractive it might seem in theory, was not actually drawing audiences in very impressive numbers.

This might have been the result of the programmes' own content, but it was also in part the result of intense competition from the BBC. Independent television is a wholly self-financing service, bearing the present burdens of sustaining Channel 4, which is also providing religious programmes regularly. It cannot overlook the realities of its commercial situation. The IBA has said this change in scheduling will be reviewed in the spring of next year, following further discussions with the churches. Whether the BBC chooses to alter its arrangements for the placing of its Sunday religious output is a matter for the corporation, but the licence fee does offer a measure of protection not available to the ITV companies and no doubt the BBC will have that in mind in deciding its course of action.

We know that our decision has troubled the churches, but the IBA cannot ignore a changing situation of intensifying competition. The composition of schedules is inevitably undergoing changes as audiences become increasingly free to determine schedules for themselves, having the ability to hire or record programmes.

This presents a great dilemma for the broadcasting authorities charged with protecting the public interest with in the IBA's case, an inescapable recognition that the power to direct companies' output in particular directions is bound to be influenced by the need to ensure the companies' continuing financial viability. Yours faithfully, JOHN WHITNEY, Director General, Independent Broadcasting Authority, 200 Brompton Road, SW3, August 18.

At risk of repetition

From the Deputy Managing Director, BBC Radio
Sir, I enjoyed reading Sir Roy Strong's light-hearted assault on Radio 4's repeat policy last Saturday (feature, August 13) and I particularly savoured his idiosyncratic extension of the term to cover both trailers and programmes that exploit our unrivalled archival resources. I would have thought it ill become a museum director to suggest that the latter should be left gathering dust. Even the V and A's basement wares get displayed from time to time - and very attractively too.

By his own confession, however, Sir Roy is a passionate devotee of Radio 4 and for this I owe him a straight answer to his straight question. In the year 1978/79 repeats formed 20 per cent of the total network output. Five years on, in 1982/83, the figure was - 20 per cent. No dramatic increase there. Could it be all in the mind?

Of course some people may argue that 20 per cent is too much. We find, however, that more listeners who cannot be permanently glued to their sets - not even while writing the topiary - are grateful for a chance to catch up with what they have missed. Finally, may I reassure Sir Roy about the news? Today's headlines are the stuff of tomorrow's history and this, as we all know, has a sneaky tendency to repeat itself without any help from BBC planners. Yours faithfully, CHARLES McLELLAND, Deputy Managing Director, BBC Radio, Broadcasting House, W1, August 15.

Monster sponsor

From Mr K. C. Banks
Sir, Your leading article this morning (August 15) on the Loch Ness monster has opened my eyes to the danger that it might be taken over, or sponsored, I believe, by the polite phrase is like cricket (by cigarettes) rugby football (by insurance) the Oxford and Cambridge boat race (by bookmakers) football (by miles) and other great national games and sports.

May I suggest the answer is a short Act of Parliament which would rule Nessie Crown property, the property of the Queen of Scotland? This would mean that the killing, capture, molesting, or even the exploitation of the monster could be treason, a crime for which the penalty is still death. Indeed, under Scottish law, it is probably more severe than that. I am Sir, in defence of the monster. Yours faithfully, KENNETH BANKS, Willow Grove, Yalding, Nr Maidstone, Kent, August 15.

Facts come first

From Dr Cyril S. Smith
Sir, In your leader, "Facts come first" (August 9) you suggested that this council might be commissioned to conduct research to provide "models of the welfare state and its finances in the 1990s built on a variety of economic assumptions".

You have since published letters from two correspondents (August 16 and 17) applauding this proposal. Let it be clear that this council would welcome most commissions of this kind, from Government or elsewhere. But it should be known that even with our depleted resources (our funds from Government have been cut by 30 per cent over five years) SSRC is already funding a number of important research projects aimed at providing just such facts as you rightly call for.

SSRC has helped to set up the Technical Change Centre, and is the British expert to the Centre for Health Economics at York University and the Centre for Labour Economics at LSE, to name only three of a number of study centres that have valuable contributions to make to this debate. It is not "too much to ask" the SSRC to back such work (as one of your correspondents puts it) - this council has been actively seeking out and supporting good research in these areas for a long time. With more money, of course, more could be done. Yours faithfully, CYRIL S. SMITH, Secretary, Social Science Research Council, 1 Temple Avenue, ECA, August 17.

Body and mind

From Dr Andrew Millar
Sir, There may be substance in the articles of Ruth West and Brian Inglis, but their arguments were substantially based on erroneous and sadly misinterpreted evidence. For example, the large print on August 9, stated: "Treatment for asthma has been proved useless". This is simply untrue.

The subsequent text is less misleading and restricts its criticism to the treatment of severe (life threatening) asthmatic attacks, but nevertheless takes the clear and honest article from the *Lancet* out of context. Open is chief witness in the curt dismissal of treatment for arthritis. Side-effects of anti-inflammatory drugs are well recognised, but the benefits far outweigh them. Open is an effective agent which generated its own popularity: the recognition of its fatal side-effects was a tribute to those who monitor prescribing, but its failure to do so detracts from the value of other drugs. I think that "needles in meridians" are unlikely to alter the course of any acute inflammatory process, but if someone can show me otherwise, and the experiment would be simple, I am ready to be convinced. Other authors plumb the depths when they write "how useless and often lethal conventional treatment of heart disease is" and attribute this to Professor J. R. A. Mitchell's excellent review of the treatment of myocardial infarction. Mitchell did not discuss any other aspects of heart disease apart from infarction. Nowhere in his keenly critical appraisal of what we actually know did he say that conventional treatment was useless or lethal. He did point out that high technology medicine and surgical intervention had been disappointing.

In fairness to the Papworth consultant who was derisively quoted by West and Inglis, asking for surgical intervention in acute myocardial infarction is like asking a car mechanic to repair a corroded and blocked fuel pipe using the windshield washer tubing, or an engine with a cracked piston while running the workshop light from the alternator. As Mitchell says "perhaps we should insist that patients should display adequate care for their own health by becoming slim, seat-belt wearing non-smokers before we intervene."

Grief-smitten

From Canon Roy McKay
Sir, As a fully paid up member of the Moreover Fan Club, may I express my gratitude to Miles Kingston for his article, "Good news, there's been a disaster" (August 19). It's high time that TV news took a long, hard look at its ugly habits.

Mr Kingston's suggestions for special features, *Private Funeral* and *Blood and Guts*, might well have a cathartic effect. As a milder emetic all TV news editors should be obliged to recite daily Cranmer's famous words: "From plague, pestilence, and famine; from battle and murder, and from sudden death, Good Lord, deliver us." There are other things happening. Yours faithfully, ROY MCKAY, 64 Thomas More House, Barbican, EC2, August 20.

Athletic hybrid

From Mr Tim Healey
Sir, I am sure I will not be the only correspondent to condemn the term "quadration" for the proposed series of athletic endurance (report, August 19). The Latin prefix goes ill with the Greek suffix. Can *The Times* at least refer to it as a "tetration"?

DEATH IN MANILA

The full impact of ex-Senator Aquino's assassination while leaving a plane in Manila under armed guard must await the investigation promised by the government. It has been a shocking reminder of the violence that has never been absent from Philippine political life. Mr Aquino's own description of his rival President Marcos conveys the style: "a very calculating man, who would rather persuade before he bribes, bribe before he threatens, threaten before he arrests, arrest before he kills".

Even allowing for this violence, the known circumstances are incredible enough. In July, two months after Mr Aquino had announced his intended return, with or without a passport, he was given a message from President Marcos warning him that there were men after his blood and that the government needed more time to "neutralize" these agents of revenge, otherwise Mr Aquino might suffer.

On the face of it President Marcos will be the stronger from the death of a formidable political rival. Yet it did not seem that Mr Aquino's return to political life would have been as

successful as he hoped in uniting the opposition to the President. In that case his martyrdom may not unite or invigorate the opposition either. The incident may nevertheless damage President Marcos. A man whose first aim at all times has been to keep himself in power, changing the constitution, imposing martial law, fixing elections in the many ways tried by local tradition, building up his personality, exploiting his wife's varied abilities and rewarding his carefully chosen henchmen must expect that after eighteen years his magic will begin to lose its sheen.

Public feeling may be so much jolted and shamed by what has happened that, whatever the explanation proffered, a shift away from President Marcos will be accelerated. Already this has been set in motion by disappointment over the economy. In many other ways the glamour attaching to the President has not much life left in it not enough, perhaps, to carry him through the four years left of his current term.

Some such opinion seems to be gaining ground in Washing-

ton. The large American naval and air bases in the Philippines make it the most important country in south-east Asia in American consideration. If there is to be change it had better not be sudden or unforeseen, such as was the Shah's catastrophic dismissal in Iran. Relations with President Carter were cool because he made much of human rights; President Reagan has been full of warmth for President Marcos as a sound ally. Some distancing from this uncertain leader has been suggested and may now be urged more strongly, especially as the agreement for American bases is due for renewal next year.

There are other sources of generalized criticism of President Marcos that carry weight. When he visited the Philippines in February, 1981, Pope John Paul said pointedly that the exigencies of state should not take precedence over human rights. Since that visit the Roman Catholic church in the Philippines has been more and more critical of the way in which President Marcos uses his dictatorial power. Mr Aquino's death will have its reverberations far beyond the Philippines.

A RAT TO THE RESCUE

It is easy to be superior about the reasons for the turn-around in the fortunes of TV-am's *Good Morning Britain* programme. It has recovered from the depths of despair at weekday peak viewing figures of 200,000 in the spring to 1,600,000, 400,000 more than its rival, the BBC's *Breakfast Time*. Dying with Miss Diana Dors, pop videos and cartoons are clearly what people like at that time of day. And who, in a free society, can complain if such harmless wants are gratified?

The hero of the revival at Camden Lock is Mr Greg Dyke who was brought in from *London Weekend Television* to lead the station from the brink of ruin. But its symbol is Roland Rat, an engaging creature with a Black Country accent. His snappy chat, interspersed with children's cartoons, draws TV-am's peak audience at nine o'clock in the morning. He even manages to incorporate into his routine Mr Peter Jay's "mission to explain" which so impressed the Independent Broadcasting Authority before awarding its breakfast television franchise.

Last Friday, for example, Roland, who travels the high-ways and by-ways in an old 1950s Ford emblazoned with the crest "Rat on the Road", was visiting Blenheim. He found time to put right the intellectual shortcomings of his foil, Kevin the Gerbil, who insisted that the most famous baby to be born at the Palace, Sir Winston Churchill, had been a king. With a quick quote from the old warrior's "Never in the history of human conflict" speech, Roland told Kevin that Sir Winston had been a "Prime Minister" (sic). With a bit of gratuitous criticism of Shakespeare for having written his sonnets with lines the wrong way round, the furry duo were back on the road.

As Mr Dyke clearly appreciates, the British have always had a weakness for showbusiness animals like Larry the Lamb with his cracked, clubland accent, Flanders and Swann's Gnu, birds or even insects as witnessed by the enduring popularity of Mr Arthur Askey's busy

bee. The weakness is doubtless shared by the "Good and Great" who make up the IBA, but they cannot be entirely happy at the manner of TV-am's renaissance. Despite Roland's skill as a historian and literary critic, his output bears no relationship to the original prospectus submitted by Mr Jay and the "Famous Five".

The IBA has a duty under section 3 (1) of the Television Act, 1954, to satisfy itself that "programmes maintain a proper balance in their subject matter and a high general standard of quality". When Mr Dyke rode to the rescue, there were fears that he would take an exclusively low road to recovery. This he has done. The IBA, no doubt, is mightily relieved that it is not faced with a bankrupt, no-hope television station. The story of Camden Lock has shown that the IBA has both failed in its statutory duty as the public's guardian of quality and that it has no influence, despite the power of the franchise, for shaping public taste.

press is indirectly giving them to defendants. Over the years I have found that justices are generally not unhappy about their names being given to the press - with the possible exception of the magistrate who had his café burnt down on a number of occasions by a dissatisfied "customer" - but I have also found that when the problem is pointed out to reporters they are normally prepared to avoid putting justices at risk unnecessarily, and their account of

the proceedings is none the worse for omitting the chairman's name. In any event the press must be aware, even if the defendant is not, that the decision the chairman announces may not accord with his or her own view; or she is simply expressing the decision of the court. Yours faithfully, ALAN J. M. BALDWIN, Clerk of the Justices, Magistrates' Court, Harworth Road, Feltham, Middlesex.

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Nameless JPs

From Mr A. J. M. Baldwin
Sir, The real problem is surely this. No one seems to expect the names of justices to be given to defendants for obvious reasons, but some expect the names to be given to newspaper reporters. Reporters only want the justices' names so that they can publish them in their newspapers. As some defendants presumably read newspapers, a court which gives the names of justices to the

COURT AND SOCIAL

SOCIAL NEWS

The Prince of Wales, patron, the Royal Opera House Development Appeal, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, will attend a concert to be given by Mr Placido Domingo, in aid of the appeal, at the Festival Hall on November 7.

The Prince of Wales, Colonel Welsh Guards, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, will attend a service to dedicate a plaque to those killed in the South Atlantic Campaign in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks on November 9.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will attend the Festival of Remembrance at the Albert Hall on November 12.

The Prince of Wales, Colonel Welsh Guards, will attend a regimental Remembrance Sunday service in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, on November 13.

The Prince of Wales will visit the IBM factory at Greenock, Renfrewshire on November 23.

Forthcoming marriages

Major A. T. Candy and Mrs E. E. Blackbrow

The engagement is announced between Archie Condy, of Coleridge, Wiltshire, and Elizabeth (Buffy) Blackbrow, of Quoin Cottage, Biddestone, Chippenham, Wiltshire, widow of Major B. A. Blackbrow, MC, and younger daughter of Commander and Mrs A. H. Hurrey, of Elm Lodge, Biddestone.

Mrs G. V. Favell and Miss A. C. Laird

The engagement is announced between Giles, younger son of the Rev R. J. and Mrs Favell, of Aberfeldy, South Wales, and Angela, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Jack Laird, of Scampton, Lincoln.

Marriages

Mr J. C. Bickley and Miss H. M. Perrott

The marriage took place on August 20, 1983, at St Margaret's Church, Westminster, between John Charles Bickley, eldest son of Mr and Mrs F. Bickley, of Highgate, London, and Miss Hilary Margaret Perrott, only daughter of the late Mr I. B. Perrott and Mrs R. Perrott, of Charlbury, Oxfordshire.

Mr P. D. M. Ellis and Miss M. J. McLeod

A service of blessing was held on Wednesday, August 17, at All Saints' Parish Church, Wimbish, near Saffron Walden, after the marriage of Mr Peter Ellis and Miss Marie McLeod.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax):

Akhermans, Mr Francis Bonifacio Maria, of Breukelen, Holland, estate in England and Wales £1,081,462

Baldock, Mr Richard William, of North Chantry, East Sussex £481,613

Bartlett, Mrs Constance Alice, of Folkestone, Kent £321,349

Bradford, Mrs Kathleen Winifred, of Washington, West Sussex £373,805

Collins, Sir David Charles, of Sidmouth, Devon, chairman of Westland Aircraft 1970-77 £383,332

Science report

Electronic sensor 'safer than diabetic's syringe'

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

Scientists at the Cranfield Institute of Technology and Oxford University have developed an electronic sensor which automatically records blood glucose levels.

Their goal is to link the device to a miniature insulin pump that could be implanted in diabetics as an artificial pancreas, putting an end to the unpleasant and slightly hazardous chore of daily insulin injections.

The glucose sensor is an early example of a new type of "biosensor" being developed at several research laboratories around the world. They measure concentrations of biologically important molecules directly, with a special electrode incorporating an enzyme.

The Cranfield/Oxford team uses a carbon electrode coated with the enzyme glucose oxidase. It records the flow of electrons as the glucose (the main blood sugar) is oxidized by the enzyme.

Their prototype blood sugar sensors are beginning clinical tests at Guy's Hospital, London. They are small strips which measure glucose concentrations within 20 seconds, using just a tiny pin-prick of blood.

These first generation electronic sensors are said already to be more accurate than conventional blood glucose test kits. The latter work less directly, measuring a chemical, hydrogen peroxide, which is produced as glucose is oxidized; it reacts with a dye to give a colour change depending on concentration.

In the August issue of the British Association's journal *Balances*, Dr Anthony Turner, of Cranfield's Biotechnology Centre, writes that the next step would be to incorporate a continuous glucose sensor in a fine needle just below the diabetic's skin. It could give a reading of blood glucose on a watch-like monitor and sound an alarm if the level falls too low.

Eventually the sensor would be connected to a miniature pump, controlled by a micro-computer, which would constantly feed small doses of insulin to the diabetic, just like a healthy pancreas. That should be far safer than the present practice of injecting large amounts of insulin with a syringe.

The principle used for measuring glucose can be applied to other important chemicals.

The basic reactions necessary to produce convenient sensors for lactate, cholesterol, amino acids, and glycerol have all been demonstrated, according to Dr Turner, although they have not been developed as far as the glucose strip. The range could be extended to measure hormones, such as insulin, by including antibodies in the sensor.

But practical problems remain to be overcome before biosensors become available for routine implantation. One is to avoid blood clotting and infection around the device. Source: *Balances*, number 76, pages 4-5 (August 1983).

Dangers in the world of computer predictions

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

BRITISH ASSOCIATION



Brighton

The future of the world, nations and individuals is being determined to an increasing extent by the predictions of enormously complex mathematical models analysed on giant computers.

But there is a danger that the sheer size and complexity of those mathematical equations employed in such diverse fields as war-gaming, analysing the arms race, weather forecasting, and economic prediction may come to dominate the judgments of governments and corporations because of insufficient understanding of the limitations of computer models and of the degree of uncertainty attached to their predictions.

Those ominous-sounding observations did not come from a latter-day George Orwell, but they were made last night by Sir John Mason, FRS, in his presidential address that marked the opening of this year's annual meeting of the British Association, at Brighton.

Although sounding a cautionary note, Sir John was endorsing the spread of computer modelling. He told his audience: "As scientists, we would probably agree that major policy decisions should be based as far as possible on rational analyses of the facts and objective predictions rather than on intuitive and subjective judgments."

Mathematical models were a powerful method for those purposes. But like most powerful tools they were dangerous if used unintelligently and for the wrong job, he concluded.

Sir John, former director-general of the Meteorological Office, drew on experience of computer modelling in weather

forecasting in the contrasts and parallels he drew between those activities that were subject to that type of prediction and those that were not.

But he said: "Man has an innate requirement to predict the future course of events, including the consequences of his own actions, as part of his survival mechanism."

Even in mundane activities, such as riding a bicycle or driving a car, an individual made a rapid sequence of observations, predictions, and reactions. And that involved the use of unconscious experience. But in more complex situations experience and intuition were less likely to lead to useful long-term predictions.

Sir John said an amateur observer might successfully forecast the weather over the next few hours by watching the sky and calling on experience, but he would be quite unable to predict what would happen a few days ahead.

In economics, too, prediction by simple extrapolation of experience, the technique of the Chartists, was an unreliable, ill-founded procedure because the past record almost never contained regular cycles of fluctuation.

ations of repeated amplitude and frequency, he said. Historical records, both of the weather and the economy, were so irregular that they had little predictive power.

Sir John said it became apparent more than 20 years ago that time-honoured empirical methods, based largely on extrapolation of recent developments and the experience of the human forecasters, were unlikely to improve significantly or produce reliable forecasts for more than 24 hours ahead.

With the arrival of powerful computers, it became possible to replace those highly subjective methods by objective techniques that treated weather forecasting as a problem in mathematical physics.

That involved the building of very large and complex models which were mathematical representations of the atmosphere based on the laws that governed the birth, growth, decay, and movement of the main weather systems. The model atmosphere was divided into 15 layers between the ground and 25km (about 80,000ft), and into a network of points about 150km apart.

That computerized picture of the atmosphere was revised every 12 hours from observations made simultaneously from land stations, ships, buoys, balloons, aircraft, and satellites.

That approach had extended reliable forecasting from one day to four to five days, Sir John said.

That did not mean models were incapable of predictions two to three weeks ahead, but the uncertainties were so great to regard them as valid forecasts.

Sir John described the model-

ling of economic and social systems as even more complex than making mathematical representations of the atmosphere. The boldest steps had been taken by economists who had built large complex models described by a system of hundreds of equations, as in the cases of the Treasury model and the London Business School model of the economy.

They were fundamentally different from meteorological models. There were no basic laws to guide the economist in the way that Newton's Laws of Motion and the Laws of Thermodynamics helped the meteorologist.

Since there were no universal accepted economic laws, the models were very much creatures of their builders who might introduce relationships that expressed personal or political judgments. Moreover, the weather forecast has no effect on the weather, but an economic forecast might well affect the economy.

He said: "All forecasts, if they are to be credible, must be capable of verification. Weather forecasts are checked every day against the actual weather so mistakes are quickly recognized. Even experience can be built up much more rapidly than in economics where it may take months to verify a prediction."

In the field of policy-making, models should not be used for short-term or very long-term developments, but to indicate underlying trends in the medium term, to help to educate policymakers in the workings of the economic system, its external and internal constraints, and on what is feasible and what is inattainable.



Princess Michael of Kent opening the "Summertime" painting exhibition organized by the BBC and the Tate Gallery. During the ceremony at the gallery yesterday she presented engraved glass bowls to prizewinners, Mrs Gillian Sammers, of Oyne, Grampian, and Mrs Florence Leader, of Reading, Berkshire (Photograph: David Cairns).

OBITUARY

DR ERIC KANN

Quality control in textile retailing

Dr Eric Kann, who died in London on August 16, at the age of 81, was in many ways a world pioneer of quality performance standards in the retailing of garments and other textile products. His role was crucial in the world renown for the science-based quality achieved by Marks and Spencer, of which he was technical and later merchandise development director until his retirement.

This pioneering work was to have a profound effect not only on the store group's relations with its supplier companies and on its competitors, but also on the whole world of textile retailing.

Kann was born on February 4, 1902, in Hildburghausen, Germany. He studied at Munich and Freiburg Universities, and graduated in chemistry and economics. After working for four years at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Leather Research in Dresden, in 1927 he joined the firm of Schocken at their head office in Zwickau to start a laboratory for merchandise quality testing and standards development.

Within a short time his wide organizational and analytical talents became recognized and Salzman Schocken appointed him as his personal assistant with responsibility for some of the more difficult negotiations and investigations of his growing department store organization. By 1933 he had also been appointed director of personnel with responsibility for a staff of 5,500.

With the rising tide of anti-semitism he decided to emigrate, and tried for two years to establish himself in Holland. By then he realized that he needed to move further away from Nazi Germany and on his way to the United States via London he first made contact with Marks and Spencer. This firm had for some time been convinced that their goods must be backed with a move in the direction of standardization and quality control of merchandise, but had not been able to find anyone with the necessary qualifications. In 1935 the late Lord Marks appointed him to build up a laboratory which could give impartial advice to the textile industry as a whole, and thus was involved in that important part of the Marks and Spencer selling slogan "quality tested".

After his emigration from Germany he had been much involved in helping, wherever possible, some of the ever-increasing stream of refugees. He succeeded in securing for his parents and an aunt and uncle from Germany at a very late hour, and helped to support them until their death.

He is survived by his widow, Ruth, a daughter and a son.

SIR FRANCIS EVANS

Sir Francis Evans, GBE, KCMG, who was Agent for the Government of Northern Ireland in Great Britain from 1962 to 1966, and had previously been Ambassador to Israel and to Argentina, died in Belfast on August 21. He was 86.

Evans was born in Belfast on April 4, 1897, and educated at the Belfast Royal Academy and the London School of Economics. He served with the Royal Irish Rifles in the First World War. In 1920 he joined the consular service, and from 1944 to 1950 was consul-general in New York.

In 1951 he went to Israel as

Minister, becoming Ambassador the following year. From there he went to Argentina, where he served as Ambassador from 1954 to 1957.

On his retirement Evans became deputy chairman of the Northern Ireland Development Council in 1957, a position that he retained until 1965. He was involved in many aspects of Ulster life, as honorary colonel of the 6th Battalion, the Royal Ulster Rifles; a director of the Belfast Bank and deputy chairman of Ulster Television.

His wife, Mary, whom he married in 1920, died in 1966.

BRIG C. C. PARKMAN

Brigadier Claude Charles Parkman, CBE, who died on August 21, at the age of 80, played a leading role in the expansion of Ward, Ashcroft, and Parkman, the Liverpool-based firm of consulting engineers which now has practices in several overseas countries.

From 1975 to 1982 he served as chairman of the group board and of the British firm. Parkman was born on May 18, 1903, and educated at the Barry School for Boys and Cardiff University. Having been an active Territorial in the

Royal Engineers before the Second World War, he joined up in 1939, served in France, North Africa and Italy, and became a brigadier in 1943.

In 1948 he joined the existing firm of Ward Ashcroft as partner. His own name was added to the company's title, and with Leslie Ashcroft he succeeded in expanding its activities from those of a provincial concern to those of an international company, with practices in, for instance, Nigeria, Portugal and East Africa.

MR GORDON GREEN

Mr Gordon Green OBE, who was General Secretary of the Fairbridge Society from 1922 to 1948, was responsible for the organized emigration of underprivileged British children to the Society's Farm Schools in Australia and Canada, died on August 9 in a Belfast hospital, at the age of 93.

Born in Ballarat, Victoria, Australia, he served in the Australian Army in the First World War, both in France and in the Middle East. From 1918 to 1922 he worked with the Y.M.C.A. in London and developed a strong belief in the importance of nurturing and protecting the rights of children.

Green spent the last years of his life in rural County Down, Northern Ireland.

PROF SAN-ICHIRO MIZUSHIMA

Professor San-ichiro Mizushima, who died in Tokyo on August 3 at the age of 84, was on the leading physical chemist in Japan and for more than 30 years a major influence in Japanese science. Many of his pupils and associates at Tokyo University became known in Japan and abroad.

Mizushima's teaching focussed on molecular theories, analytically expressed. His own findings were summarized in a work published in English in 1954, *The Structure of Molecules and Internal Rotation*.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Edward Wills, BA, died on August 19 at the age of 82.

English aid for Argentine pilgrim

By Clifford Longley

Churches in central London have paid the fares and expenses of a young Argentine so that he can join a British pilgrimage to Israel, which leaves today.

They did so to honour a message of friendship to the young people of Argentina which Pope John Paul II took with him at the end of his visit to Britain last summer, at the height of the Falklands war. He passed the message on in Buenos Aires.

Nearly £4,000 was raised from Roman Catholic parishes in central London.

Woman producer to be BBC chief's aide

By a Staff Reporter

A woman has succeeded in capturing one of the BBC's most senior appointments, chief assistant to the director-general, Mr Alasdair Milne.

Miss Margaret Douglas, aged 49, who began her career with the BBC in 1951 as a secretary in radio drama bookings, takes up her post in October, succeeding Mr David Holmes, who was appointed secretary of the corporation earlier this month. She will be the first woman to hold the post and one of the very few near the top of the BBC's hierarchy.

As senior producer in BBC

Birthdays today

Mr Geoff Capes, 34; Dr Carl Dolmetich, 72; Sir Arthur Forde, 83; Mr Alexander Gilmore, 52; Sir William Gorall Barnes, 74; George Harvill-Went, CBE, 80; Sir John Hickmety, 56; Mr Gene Kelly, 71; Lord Kissin, 71; Mr S. Kitchen, 70; Brigadier C. A. Langley, 86; Mr James Quinn, 64; Sir John Wright-Russell, 69; Sir Roy Strong, 48; Mr Peter Thomson, 54; Lieutenant-General R. F. Vincent, 52; Sir Brian Young, 61.

Press award

Mr Leslie Ashben, honorary chairman of the Gleamer Company of Kingston, Jamaica, publisher of *The Daily Gleaner* and other Jamaican publications, has been named by the Commonwealth Press Union as the recipient of the 1983 Astor award, its highest honour.

The award is in recognition of his work in forging closer Commonwealth ties and his vigorous defence of press freedom.

Whitehall brief

Preparing a new administrative elite

By Peter Hennessy and Andrew Arents

Whenever two or three Whitehall watchers are gathered together and the subject of training top civil servants arises, someone will mention "ENA", the Ecole Nationale d'Administration in Paris which takes young men and women in their early twenties and turns them into future technocrats, administrators, prime ministers and presidents.

The school is widely credited with producing an elite corps which helps lay the foundations of the French economic miracle in the 1950's despite the surrounding political shambles. The question is often asked "Why cannot Whitehall have a British ENA?"

Whitehall has never wanted one. It still does not. Mr Noel Moore, principal of the civil service college, said last week: "I have visited ENA. It is a fine institution which happens to suit their educational and cultural background admirably. I am not particularly convinced it would be right to translate ENA, just as it stands to the British context."

Mr Moore believes that, taken over a full career, the British bureaucracy trains its people as well as anyone, with a spell at the college for young administration trainees, refresher and specialist courses



Mr Noel Moore

for principals and assistant secretaries blended with practical department experience throughout. Now Mr Moore is engaged in creating a new crowning glory: a course for those passing into the magic circle, the 688-strong open structure embracing under-secretaries and above.

Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary of the Cabinet is head hunting a man to design the course and to run it in its initial year or two (the plan is to launch it in autumn 1984). Sir Frank Cooper, former Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Defence, was asked to take the job but turned it down, pleading lack of time. The shape and scope of the under secretaries'

course will be largely left to the individual chosen as its first director: "It's all to play for," says Mr Moore.

Some guidelines, however, have been fixed. They are contained in a report produced by Mr Angus Fraser, now chairman of Customs and Excise which the management and personnel office released to *The Times* last week. The course will last between three and four weeks rather than three months recommended by the Commons Treasury and Civil Service Committee, in a report published in March 1982.

About fifty administrators, scientists and professionals enter the under secretary grade each year. The college would need to run two or three courses a year to deal with them (at a cost of £1,000 per head per week). The Fraser Report, however, recommends that individuals from the public and private sectors attend as well, for the purpose of mutual enrichment, which would double the load to four or six courses.

Teaching would be in seminar form ("Blackboard and chalk" is inappropriate for people at that level," says Mr Moore) and would be imparted by senior officials and outsiders with business experience, poss-

ibly drawing on overseas talent. The course would be residential and its members would convene away from college's beautiful Sunningdale Park near Ascot in Berkshire, which, it appears, some senior men regard as too bustling and spartan.

Four weeks is too short to do an ENA for Whitehall's 40 year olds. Mr Fraser suggests concentrating on a unifying theme, relevant to all participants like "communications in large organizations", "changing attitudes to work", "management information and resource control" or "the impact of the social and business environment upon decision taking".

The new course has a wider significance. It finally removes the question mark hanging over the future of the civil service college which appeared four years ago when Mrs Margaret Thatcher began her search for manpower economies. The dip is a requirement in force since April that departments must pay for their "business where tuition was formerly free."

Productivity is up too. Teaching staff have remained static at about 90. But since 1980-81 courses have increased from 590 to 1000 and student days from 60,000 to 72,000.

Jane's Fighting Ships 1983-84

Edited by Captain John Moore RN

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THE ARTS

EDINBURGH FESTIVAL

Galleries: John Russell Taylor visits the new exhibitions

Visions of a musical maelstrom

Vienna 1900 National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland

The Scottish Room Fine Art Society

Wiener Werkstätte 1903-1932 Mercury Gallery

Man and Music Royal Scottish Museum

Though Edinburgh is a festival of the arts very much in the plural, it must be admitted that often in the past Art itself - painting and sculpture and such - has come trailing in towards the rear of the field. Of course, everyone thought it a good idea to have a few interesting exhibitions on at the same time, but their provision seemed on the whole to be left to the good sense and/or commercial instinct of the Scottish Arts Council and the major selling galleries. The results of this ad hoc policy were sometimes unexpectedly pleasing, in a vague, scattered sort of way, but it felt like a very long time indeed since the really eye-opening exhibitions which were a great feature of the festival in the Fifties and early Sixties, when we had the definitive Impressionist and Post-Impressionist retrospectives, major tributes to more modern artists like Epstein and unforgettable one-off shows like the 1954 Diaghilev Exhibition.

This year there has clearly been a deliberate attempt to restore that particular tradition, by again putting exhibitions at the very centre of the festival's planning. The principal theme

running through the opera, the concerts and even the drama is Vienna at the turn of the century. And, binding it together visually and spiritually, is the show Vienna 1900, in the National Museum of Antiquities' quite newly acquired and little used York Buildings, across the road from the main building, until September 25.

One might hope, from the prominent positioning of the show, that it would be physically a large one. Undoubtedly there is a slight feeling of disappointment to find that it is not only four rooms seem very little to evoke a city, a way of life, an atmosphere and a very rich and productive art. But given this slight caveat, it must be said that Peter Vergo has done a splendid job in putting together this collection of beautiful, suggestive and invariably choice objects. Quite a number of them will be familiar already to those who have had occasion to keep an eye on the London art market in the last two or three years - as grateful acknowledgments to such specialists as Fischer Fine Art,

Costume design for Wotan in Walküre by C. O. Czeschka

the Piccadilly Gallery and Whitford and Hughes make clear. But even in the selection of things borrowed from London collections there are surprises: if we wonder why we have never seen at the Victoria and Albert Museum its splendid Kilo Moser secretary of 1903, the answer is that it here receives the first public showing since it was acquired.

And many of the borrowings, from as far afield as Los Angeles, are going to be entirely unfamiliar to nearly all visitors. The collection of paintings by Schoenberg, for instance. Though many are faintly aware that Schoenberg, the friend and associate of painters, painted himself and designed settings for his stage works, it has not been easy to see the results of this activity, even in Los Angeles where Schoenberg ended his life. But now we have his portraits of friends such as Berg and Zemlinsky, designs for Erwartung and several of his strange, spectral heads, emerging like ectoplasm from smoky indeterminate backgrounds.

True, these remain the spare-time occupation of a man whose real work lay elsewhere. But, even in close comparison with Schiele's portraits of Schoenberg and Webern, they do retain a curious and quite personal quality - you would know at once that they are not by nobody.

Clearly artistic Vienna at this time was a small world where everyone knew (though not necessarily approved of) everyone else, and yet these amazing contrasts could still continue to exist. Klimt and Schiele and Kokoschka could live quite successfully in a world where many still thought of Makart and the height of daring modernity and fine artistic taste. If we can carry back to the music and theatre insights like this, so freshly offered by the Vienna 1900 show, then during the course of the festival proper we shall be enriched indeed.

Those in search of further enlightenment should not fail to collect also two small but fascinating related shows. The Fine Art Society has, for the occasion, chosen to emphasize the Scottish connexion by reconstructing the Scottish Room devised by Mackintosh and his associates for the eighth Vienna Secession exhibition in 1900. This, also open until September 25, comes as close as is now possible (there have had, inevitably, to be some substantial omissions) to conveying to us the dazzling effect this exhibit had on Vienna and the whole of central Europe - one which was to influence radically the later development of the Art Nouveau/Modernist movement away from generous curves and towards rectilinear austerity. At the Mercury Gallery the show of applied arts from the Wiener Werkstätte 1903-1932 (until September 18) fills in the details and illustrates the hats on the road from 1900 to the elegant



Vienna 1900: Arnold Schoenberg by Richard Gerstl; and Gustav Klimt's poster - before censorship - for the first Secession exhibition, 1898

local forms of Art Deco, with the Mackintosh influence everywhere evident. The other major festival show also draws our attention, though in a very different way, to the links between the visual arts and music. Man and Music, at the Royal Scottish Museum until January 15, at once makes clear the extraordinary riches of the museum's own collection of non-European musical instruments, turns our attention to them as beautiful objects in their own right and then, before we can stop for breath, reminds us that, however beautiful we may think them as sculptural exhibits in a museum case, that is only incidental to their real intention, the making of musical sound. The deviser of the exhibition, and in many cases collector of the exhibits, Jean

Jenkins, has also devised a superior example of the suspect audio-visual, which does for once provide an extra dimension by not only letting us know how the instruments sound but also showing us very clearly how they are played, by whom and in what circumstances. In addition, during the festival, until September 3, there will be a series of concerts in the Museum Lecture Theatre given by original groups of folk and street musicians from all over the world, making the show even more vivid and immediate. Is it for the musically or the visually oriented? Finally, and very satisfactorily, it is for both. This is the whole festival should be, and this year probably will be. I shall be writing about Edinburgh's further visual delights later.



First concert: Paul Griffiths Impact confined

Philharmonia/Davis Usher Hall/Radio 3/BBC2

The Edinburgh Festival lost little time in getting down to its "Vienna 1900" theme. At Sunday night's opening concert, after quite the punchiest account of the National Anthem I have ever heard, Andrew Davis opened a score that more than any other conveys the atmosphere of hysteria and frustration, decadence and catastrophe, which seems to have swirled in every thinking mind as the Habsburg capital moved precariously into the new century: Berg's Three Orchestral Pieces.

He found no room, however, to colour much of the incidental detail, and any first-time listener might well not have noticed that the central "Reigen" is as full as Lulu of corrupt, seductive sensuousness. It was unfortunate, too, that the television lighting should have missed and spoilt Berg's marvellous near-silences, which are as essential as his hollow bombasts, when the wretched box was not even taking the first half of the concert. Television viewers joined us for the "Choral" Symphony, a favourite at this festival and a work seemingly more to Edinburgh taste than the Berg, although one might think Beethoven was challenging the Vienna of his day quite as outrageously. Again, Mr Davis rather dimmed the impact by the bigness of his approach. In the first movement he gave all the attention to sternly marking out the string music, so that the woodwind chorus kept coming forward and finding itself embarrassed by having nothing to say. There was also a very decisive beat in the scherzo and even in the slow movement, after which the finale was just as noisy and military as one had expected.

This must be about the most complex score generally regarded as serious, with anything up to a dozen utterly different things happening at once, and Mr Davis's firm grasp was useful in keeping it all together, keeping it on the brink of an ever-threatening collapse. But the complexity is more than just textural. In this set of pieces there is at least enough material for two operas, indeed for the two that Berg went on to write, but here the music did not appear so very saturated with expressive fervour and musical idiosyncrasy. Mr Davis was certainly alive to what was going on upon the most generous scale, bringing out the Prelude's build to a climax and dissolve, or the March's steady mount in ferocity right up to a mortally painful scream from the trum-

pets. He found no room, however, to colour much of the incidental detail, and any first-time listener might well not have noticed that the central "Reigen" is as full as Lulu of corrupt, seductive sensuousness. It was unfortunate, too, that the television lighting should have missed and spoilt Berg's marvellous near-silences, which are as essential as his hollow bombasts, when the wretched box was not even taking the first half of the concert. Television viewers joined us for the "Choral" Symphony, a favourite at this festival and a work seemingly more to Edinburgh taste than the Berg, although one might think Beethoven was challenging the Vienna of his day quite as outrageously. Again, Mr Davis rather dimmed the impact by the bigness of his approach. In the first movement he gave all the attention to sternly marking out the string music, so that the woodwind chorus kept coming forward and finding itself embarrassed by having nothing to say. There was also a very decisive beat in the scherzo and even in the slow movement, after which the finale was just as noisy and military as one had expected.

Theatre: Irving Wardle reviews Glasgow Citizens' opening production

The Last Days of Mankind Assembly Hall

Vienna is the central matter at Edinburgh this year, and, doing nothing by halves, the Festival announces its theme with two Beethovenian thunderclaps, the "Choral" Symphony and Karl Kraus's less apocalyptic ode to ruin.

Kraus is an ideal candidate for festival treatment: virtually unknown over here, a potent figure in modern Austrian culture, and the author of one gigantic drama that relates as challengingly to mass media as it did to journalism under the Kaiser. Through his long-lived magazine, The Torch, he is remembered above all as a defender of language against

interference, concerned with free expression no less than with the illiteracy of the opinion-formers. For Kraus, the decline of the West began with the written word. As his alter ego, Kraus the Grouse, puts it in Last Days: "We were crippled by the rotary press before we fell victim to the cannon."

Last Days is a vast, plotless montage of Austrian society at war, moving between the front line and the home front in a succession of tragicomic vignettes that accelerate into a dance of death. Given the ferocity of the satire you think of Swift, except that in this case the material is of documentary origin. The only continuous characters, apart from Kraus himself, are journalists and whatever the attacks on big business and the military, clerical and medical professions, his main target is always the press.

Robert David McDonald, translator and director of this Glasgow Citizens' production, has built this fact into the stage picture. Instead of Kraus's endless changes of scene, he sets the entire piece in a sumptuous Ringstrasse restaurant (a stunning walk-down set by Terry Bartlett) where battlefields, hospitals and imperial audiences come and go under the eyes of the diners. Not that they are looking. They are immersed in their newspapers, and the dominant image of the four-hour evening is of a forest of arms going up, fingers snapping for the next edition.

The drawback of this scheme is that it fails to deliver the expected contrast between what happens and what the papers say about it. For this, Kraus is partly to blame, as he uses journalism as a direct source of information as well as a satirical target.

On the Assembly Hall stage, the unhappiest effect is on Kraus himself. Played by Giles Haverall in the likeness of a hawk-faced family solicitor, he sits impassively at his table throughout the evening, superciliously detaching himself from newspaper to deliver crushing judgments on the passing scene: a Diogenes of the fleshpots who invariably awards himself the winning argument. I admire the theatricality of the translation, however much it misses of Kraus's use of dialect and literary wordplay, but in the case of Kraus's own lines there is not much trace of the brilliantly corrosive aphorist.

Whatever the drawbacks of the setting, it develops tremendous energy as a stage metaphor that gradually engulfs by external disaster, as the waltzes harden into

Marchtime, shellfire moves closer and Kraus at last pays his bill and delivers Horatio's epitaph to a cork-strewn floor. By this time, it really has become the restaurant at the end of the universe.

Individual scenes are beautifully slotted in to make their own points and mark the stages of general disintegration. "No meat!" roars Robin Hooper's bullet-headed diner. "Well, General," explains the waiter (John Breck), "there's a war on." The young company sometimes strive too hard for a grotesque style with nonsense jabber and strenuous grimacing, but the doubling of the huge cast-list is successful as well as courageous. Performances like Jane Berth's governessy war correspondent and Laurence Rudi's hysterically enraged factory-owner are spellbinding by any standards.

Music and dance in Venezuela A staging post for British companies

Proscenium curtain design by Jesús Soto for the Teresa Carreño theatre

What could be a significant new touring location in South America for major companies from Britain, whether opera, dance or drama, was opened earlier this year in the Venezuelan capital, Caracas. The Teresa Carreño theatre and arts centre, on a midtown site overlooking a park of mahogany trees, has just come into its own as the focal point for celebrating the bicentenary of Simon Bolívar, "el Libertador" of Venezuela and a native of Caracas.

Britain's interest was reflected in a two-week visit by London Festival Ballet and a major exhibition of the works of Henry Moore. Both were sent through the British Council's management and financial support (in addition to Venezuelan and other sponsorship by British business interests there), and both drew widespread public interest, the ballet company becoming the first to test the new theatre's full resources. Dr Salvador Iriago, director-general of the Teresa Carreño Foundation which manages the theatre, and an anglophile of wide cultural interest, saw London Festival Ballet's visit as the harbinger of others from Britain at intervals of a few years. He hoped these might include the Royal Ballet, and perhaps the Royal Opera. The National Theatre was also invited to send a company from London this year but arrangements could not be made; Dr Iriago would like to think this is only a postponement.

The theatre has a seating capacity of some 2,300, and a stage 30 metres wide and the same high, comparable in proportion to the Metropolitan at New York's Lincoln Center, although there are one-third fewer seats in the Caracas auditorium. The centre, as a whole incorporates a small 400-seat theatre and a separate large studio for rehearsals and ballet classes, while the main theatre is also convertible for concert use with an open platform.

It is named after Venezuela's leading nineteenth-century musician, who died in 1917. Teresa Carreño not only had a successful international career as a pianist (she was a student of Anton Rubinstein, among others) but combined with this the talents of composer, conductor and opera singer, as well as running her own opera company for a time. Three of her four husbands were musicians of comparable distinction: the violinist Emilio Sagoré, the baritone Giovanni Tagliapietra and the composer Eugen d'Albort.

The Teresa Carreño theatre is no more appealing from a distance than the National Theatre in London, and with a similar angular bulk, but it becomes more impressive on closer acquaintance. "Inside" is hardly the word for foyers which are protected from the park but open at the side to the above, their bareness made more striking by thousands of vertical tubes, extruded plastic in ivory and yellow, hanging in

clusters from the ceilings like stalactites.

Their design is the work of Jesús Soto, a distinguished Venezuelan artist who has similarly embellished other large buildings in France, Germany and South Africa. His *escribanías*, patterns of abstract lines "written" on a symmetrical background, are the source for his transverse proscenium curtains in the theatre itself, on which black curves and angles are superimposed on vertical bars of black and white.

The overall shape of the auditorium and stage area forms a hexagon, with the seats fanned out widely in three segments on a raked floor, but set squarely in a single upper gallery. Some front stalls have seriously restricted sightlines at the side, extremes, a strange miscalculation, but the orchestral acoustics are clear and direct and, on the evidence of the single opera performance I heard (Rossini's *L'italiana in Algeri*), capable of expressive vocal balance.

Not all was as finished backstage as the front of house suggested. The lighting lacked colour-coding, requiring lengthy trial and error to match switch to light; a sprung ballet stage, which can replace that for opera and concerts, started to tilt when the Frigolio sets for Rudolf Nureyev's *Romeo and Juliet* were first built on it; dressing-rooms in place of mirror-lights; and a system of bells and runners had to link

dancers to the stage for lack of the usual communications.

With goodwill on both sides these problems were adequately overcome for Festival Ballet's first-night gala on Venezuela's national day, at which President Herrera Campesino made a delayed arrival a full hour late, while audience and performers alike were kept waiting (and the *Romeo and Juliet* performance took all the first act to recover).

A resident ballet company is already formed and working under the direction of the Cuban-born Enrique Martínez, former ballet-master of American Ballet Theatre, whose plans for next season include a new three-act *Miguel de Mañara*, with Albéniz music arranged by John Lanchbery. The nucleus of an opera company is also evident, and a planned April-July season includes *Madama Butterfly*, *Figaro*, *Lucia di Lammermoor*, *Il trovatore* and a new opera, *Chao Gil*, by the Venezuelan composer Juan Carlos Nuñez.

An Anglo-Venezuelan cultural agreement, painstakingly plotted by John Mallon, the British Council's representative in Caracas and the embassy's cultural attaché, is on the point of signature. It will help to bring about more frequent exchanges, especially in the performing arts; by offering an alternative to the Teatro Colón in Buenos Aires, the Teresa Carreño Theatre in Caracas could have increasing importance for Britain's arts exports.

Noel Goodwin

Three Choirs Festival All a matter of extended effects

The 256th meeting of the Three Choirs of Gloucester, Hereford and Worcester began in St Catharine's Church, Wotton Pitch, Gloucester, with a single voice. April Cantelo was the soloist in the first complete performance of a Symphony by Elis Pekkonen which began life at the Stroud Festival in 1981 and, for its last three movements, was commissioned by Gloucester Three Choirs Festival.

The soprano's unaccompanied "Tota Pulchra es Maria" sets in motion a massive four-part survey, more suite than symphony, of the Christian year: annunciation, nativity, crucifixion and pentecost, with the last a set of double variations and extended coda. It is, indeed, all very extended: lasting well over an hour, the language is richly romantic to

the point of satiety (Mr Pekkonen says his music is now "renovative" rather than "innovative"); the scoring makes much use, wherever it can, of brass, pitched percussion and harp; and the Latin text is stretched to the very limits of both the performer's stamina and the listener's patience.

The work is conscientiously enough written; but there is simply not enough to be said, and the ear soon becomes numbed as matter is quickly drowned in manner. The Gloucestershire Youth Orchestra, conducted by Mark Foster, rose splendidly to the occasion - if only it had been more worthwhile rising to - after showing off their supple, warmly integrated strings and fine brass soloists in music by Berlioz and Mendelssohn.

Sunday evening's musical act of worship began in the cathedral with prayers and a suitably grave and still performance of the Prelude to *Parsifal* by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Sir Charles Groves. John Scott joined them as soloist for the new work at the centre, a Concerto for organ, strings and percussion by Charles Camille. Conventional in form and substance, the music arrests by sheer force, with its grinding ritual string chords, its virtuosic timpani solos and clamorously testing organ part, bouncing off the Norman pillars and rolling down the aisles. In the outer movements there are, if anything, simply too many unsubordinated notes, getting clogged and tangled up in each other, something even Sir Charles's incisive and

rigorous reading and Mr Scott's magnificent playing could do little about. In the middle, as a meditation upon space, where organ and pitched percussion contribute little mantra-like figures over high sustained string chords. The total effect was one of effect alone.

It would have been worth buying a ticket, though, for the last part of the concert alone. Here the festival at last came into its own, bringing back a work too long neglected. Vaughan Williams's inspired, constantly live and beguiling "masque for dancing", *Job*. Sir Charles and the RPO brought colour, rhythmic muscle and dignity to this musical recreation of Blake's engravings.

Hilary Finch

Rock Status enhanced

ZZ Top Castle Donington

Hard rock bands are not generally noted for their wit or fashion sense but ZZ Top, the ultimate power trio from Houston, Texas, are an exception. As befits their name they have perfected an act which is the last word in its particular field.

While the majority of the acts at Castle Donington's annual Monsters of Rock festival were content to grimace and grunt through the usual heavy metal clichés, ZZ Top's Billy Gibbons, Dusty Hill and Frank Beard came to unleash a different form of entertainment. By the end of the afternoon even the hardened cores of leather and denim-clad rockers were laughing in appreciation.

ZZ Top are a sight for sore eyes; they are smartly clad in pastels, absurd pink guitars and extravagantly styled beards, which is not to say that they are hell-bent on pacifice; they are all excellent musicians with a

Rock Status enhanced

total command of the blues-based Texan boogie tradition. Gibbons, the lead guitarist and singer, keeps his troops on the right side of understatement, ensuring that they deliver songs rather than endless riffs. And what songs they are.

In numbers like "Party on the Patio", "Cheap Sunglasses" and "Pearl Necklace" ZZ Top maintain the tradition of glorifying Americana while simultaneously deflating their countrymen's acquisitive excesses. The heavy metal hordes appreciated the group's leigher material, and the sound of sixty thousand people singing the refrain to "I'm Bad, I'm Nationwide" threatened to drown the roar of overhead planes from the nearby airport.

This was probably the first time most of the crowd had witnessed ZZ Top, but I have a feeling that, by the time they return to headline an autumn tour, their cult status in England will have been replaced by something much more substantial.

Max Bell

Harrie Peeters, a bass from the Netherlands, has won first prize in the second International Belvedere Competition for Opera Singers organized by the Wiener Kammeroper. Second prize went to Angela Denning (soprano, Australia) and third was divided between Ulrike FINDER (mezzo, Austria), Johann-Werner Prein (bass, Austria) and Anton Scharinger (baritone, Austria).

The performance of *Adriana Lecouvreur* scheduled for the Barbican Hall on September 14 has been postponed due to difficulties in casting the tenor role of Maurizio.

The GLC Presents PARSIFAL At the Royal Festival Hall A film by Hans Jürgen Syberberg starring Reiner Goldberg as Parsifal. 30 August 1983 at 6pm Admission £2.50 Box office: 01-926 3191

Robert Scott Lauder's MASTER CLASS 15th Century Scottish paintings by McTaggart, Orchardson, Pettie and their Edinburgh contemporaries. NATIONAL GALLERY, The Mound, Edinburgh (031) 556 8921. 15 July - 2 October. 10-17 Mon-Sat; 14-17 Sun (10-18, 11-18 Aug 21-Sep 11). 'DON'T MISS MY MASTER CLASS'

What Micro?

The Electron is bound to be compared to the BBC Micro. However it would be better compared to other micros in its price range, the likes of the Spectrum, Oric and Vic 20. There is however no real comparison as the Electron wins on all counts—it has better graphics, a better keyboard, faster and more versatile Basic. We rate the Electron higher than any of its competition. Acorn had better be ready for a rush, there's going to be one. *What Micro? Sept. '83*

This micro.



Actual size.

Today, Acorn Computers unveil their new home microcomputer, called the Electron.

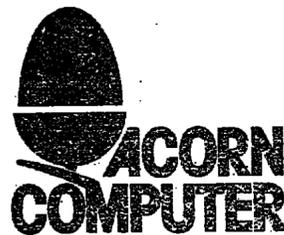
And, as you can see, it has already met with critical acclaim in its first independent review from one of Britain's leading computer publications.

This comes as no surprise as Acorn also produce the only other Micro that uses BBC Basic. (This machine is already being selected by over 80% of U.K. Schools under the current Department of Industry scheme.)

You can judge for yourself just how good the £199 Electron is by visiting the Acorn User Show at the Cunard Hotel, Hammersmith, London from August 25th-28th.

We've every confidence that you and "What Micro?" will be in complete agreement.

Acorn Computers Limited, Fulbourn Road,
Cherry Hinton, Cambridge CB1 4JN.



هكذا نحن الاصل

Massive new 'banks' deal

THE WEEK by Roger Woolnough

Changes in the banking community, and the opportunities these open up for more automation, have caused two major US computer companies to form joint ventures with third parties to secure their positions in financial markets.

Burroughs Corporation has signed a £21m joint development and manufacturing agreement with Fortronic, the Scottish company which has specialised in banking and financial computer terminals. Simultaneously, Sperry Corporation announced it is to market the new Ericsson System 2100 branch automation system for financial institutions.

Of the two, the Burroughs-Fortronic deal is the more intriguing. The US company has been serving the financial markets since the end of the last century, and had a turnover in 1982 of \$4.2bn. Fortronic was established only in 1970, and is a minor by comparison. What does it have to offer the US giant?

"The facts of life are you can't do everything," says Bob King, managing director of Burroughs Machines Ltd, the UK subsidiary. "What we are trying to do here is bring the special skills of two groups of people together."

Key to the agreement is Fortronic's development of an intelligent integrated terminal which sits on the bank counter. Burroughs' approach has been to provide modular terminals, which allow users to build up a range of functions as they need them. Both philosophies are valid, but Burroughs' lack of an integrated terminal of its own left a gap in its product line.

"In certain markets, particularly Europe, there is a big demand for an integrated range of products, and that is exactly what Fortronic has," explained Clive Bartram of Burroughs. "We are continuing to develop our own modular-type terminals."

Burroughs and Fortronic are not strangers. Since 1981 the two companies have had a marketing agreement on

financial terminals covering Europe and Africa. This has resulted in orders approaching £10m, about 70 per cent exports. But the new deal ranges much wider.

It falls into three parts. Under the first, Burroughs is providing Fortronic with £1m to fund design and development of a new generation of intelligent integrated terminals. Ideas and resources will be pooled by engineers from Scotland, England, France, Switzerland and America.

Then, over the next three years, Burroughs will take delivery of at least 15,000 terminals made at the new Fortronic factory near Dunfermline. This contract is worth at least £20m.

Finally, there will be continuing collaboration to keep pace with market changes and competition.

Under the deal between Sperry and Ericsson Information Systems of Stockholm, the Swedish company's branch automation system is to be marketed by Sperry as the UFTS 600 in most European countries, Canada, South Africa and South East Asia.

Unlike Fortronic, Ericsson has not taken an integrated approach. The UFTS 600 provides different modules on the bank counter to handle such tasks as customer transactions, computing, communications, passbook printing, and note dispensing.

One thing that all parties agreed on is that the banking business is changing fast. Sperry says that banks are increasingly subjected to competition, not only from other banks, but also from non-banking institutions.

Burroughs' Clive Bartram points out that in America today, Sears Roebuck offers a full range of financial services, including access to cash via automated teller machines. "In tomorrow's world, what will be a bank?" he asks. "It may well be a department store."

That can only be good for the

automation suppliers, who are already facing a boom in any case. During 1984 to 1986, Burroughs estimates, the worldwide cashier terminal market will absorb 547,000 units - and that excludes any newcomers to the money game.

A VENTURE which links the travel trade, a young computer company and British Telecom is about to market a hardware and software package which is designed to be equally suitable for the smallest and the largest of travel agents.

Behind the move is Tourism Technology Ltd, which is jointly owned by Future Technology Systems Ltd (FTS), the Association of British Travel Agents (ABTA), and the Travel Agents' Consortium for Information Technology (TACTIT). Together they have developed a system which exploits the multi-functional and communications capabilities of the FTS microcomputer. This allows travel agents to use a single piece of equipment for text, viewdata, bookings with four operators, communications direct to airlines, data processing and word processing.

New Tourism Technology has appointed Merita, the British Telecom business products operation, to market the system exclusively in the UK. Over two years, the contract will be worth £5m to FTS and £2m to Tourism Technology.

This is probably the first time that any trade association such as ABTA has worked so closely with a manufacturer to bring a product which is tailored to its members' needs," says FTS managing director Peter McHugh. "More important, the trade association - and therefore its members - benefit commercially."

McHugh estimates the potential size of the UK market at 15,000 systems with a minimum price of £5,000. This is based on 5,000 ABTA members, with an average of three systems per user. On top of that there are 3,000 non-ABTA travel agents who are likely purchasers.

JOB SCENE

Status under attack

By Richard Sharpe

Now that so many non-technical personnel are using computer systems the status of computer professionals is under attack. But changes of status will be fiercely resisted.

In the first place special rates of pay for computer staff are becoming rare as they are merged into general clerical and technical grades.

Second, job turnover has begun to come down, making staff that fit from employer to employer no longer a valued asset; they are now being judged in the same way as other staff with a patchy employment record.

Third, the role of contractors has been firmly established, weakening the subtle blackmail that highly technical personnel in computer departments have used as a weapon to further their careers.

Status has, however, always been a moveable feast in the computer industry. At the beginning, when pioneering systems were built from valve technology and the applications were scientific and technical, programming had low status.

Designing the system and keeping it running held the glory while the job of programming was mostly performed by women.

Once men designers realised that programming was half the job of getting new technology working they muscled into the role, turned programming almost into a black art.

Status is often linked to skill in the computer community; it does not always come from the individual's position in the managerial pecking order.

However, while computer hardware is more and more compact and runs faster and faster, full computer systems, the complex combination of hardware and software, do not have the same radical advances in performance. A lot of the speed of the machine is often absorbed by more complex software, written by skilled employees. As a result the highly skilled can seem to be a bottleneck, an impediment to further productivity increases.

The more non-technical personnel use computers, the less need there seems to be, at least on the surface, for the skilled people. All is, however, far from lost for the status conscious computer professional.

Many have realised that the job of educating the new wave of users is so vital that it gives them extra leverage, and therefore status, as they fan out over organizations carrying the word of the coming of the micro computer.

People/Ronald Young of Systematics

Alan Howard



From Tudor to future

Ronald Young lives in the past, the present and the future, all at the same time. His company, the Systematics International Group, occupies a Tudor manor house in the Suffolk town of Haverhill, reputedly given to Anne of Cleves by Henry VIII. "I love Tudor manor houses," says Young, who lives in one.

That takes care of the past. The present is the booming world of microcomputers, for which Systematics supplies a range of packaged business software.

And the future? "We very much believe that the technologies of video, computing and telecommunications will converge," Young says. "We are even thinking of buying a satellite dish."

Originally, Ronald Young was articled to a chartered accountant, but the weekly regime of five nights studying on a £3 pay-package drove him to banking for a princely £12.

In 1966 he switched to programming. After working for a number of user companies, he had the chance to set up a computing services company with a firm of management consultants. A little later, this company acquired a computer bureau specializing in services for manufacturers of agricultural machinery. He developed it to a profitable, if fairly modest, concern. Then the microcomputer arrived.

"I was quite happy with a bureau which was specialised, profitable, and giving us all a

satisfying way of life." Young recalls. "The micro shook us up. The company now makes more profit in one month than it did in a year."

This transition was not achieved easily. In 1980, after five years of profits, Systematics invested heavily in developing a range of business software for microcomputers. It was December 1982 before substantial profits returned, but the investment has paid off.

Young ticks off progress: 2500 software packages sold in 1981, 6400 in 1982, "and we expect to sell well over 10,000 packages this year". From breaking even in 1982, he expects profits of £400,000-plus this year, and is looking for £1m next.

But he sees many changes ahead in software, and Systematics continues to invest heavily in development.

"Some companies take the view that as computers become bigger, they should produce bigger programmes," he says. "We believe we should employ this greater power so that users

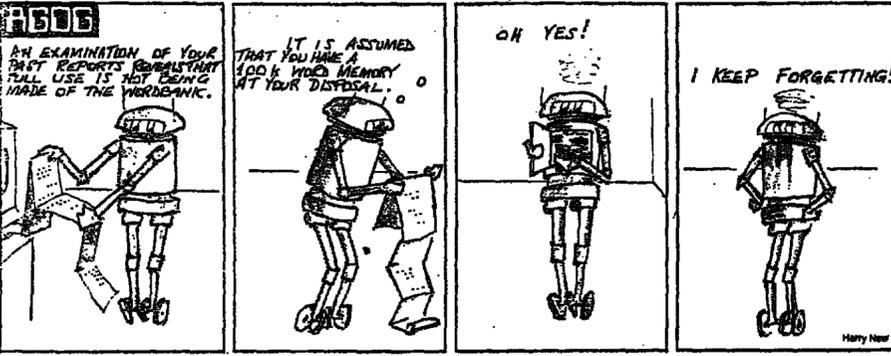
can do the same jobs far more easily."

This emphasis on user-friendliness shows up in several ways. Systematics had an early preview of the Apple Lisa, the micro which took a major step towards simplifying computer use. "We are developing business software for Lisa which will exploit its visual techniques," says Young.

Video is another tool. Already Systematics is putting business programs on video-cassettes for training purposes, and Young looks forward to the possibilities offered by the interactive video disk. "We are also trying to eliminate the need for manuals," he adds.

But as much as anything, it is the coming convergence of video, computing and telecoms which intrigues him. "They will all come together into a single information technology very soon. As an organisation specialising in software, we must have an increasing awareness and involvement in all of them."

RW



Computer Appointments

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(No Agencies please)

Finding the jobs

"On your bike" is being superseded by electronics: jobcentres throughout the country are being linked through a computer-based system, so that details of vacancies can be transmitted quickly throughout the network, writes Roger Woolnough.

Last week work began on the seventh and final stage of the project when the first of 150 Jobcentres throughout south-east England was connected to a Perkin-Elmer 3230 supermini-computer in Basingstoke. By November, all the south-east Jobcentres will be linked electronically to virtually every other Jobcentre in the country.

Known as the Vacancy Circulation and Statistics (VACS) system, it has been introduced over the last five years by the Manpower Services Commission in conjunction with Perkin-Elmer Data Systems. At first, Jobcentres with VACS could communicate only within their own region, but all seven regional computers and a development centre in Sheffield are now being linked over the PENNET networking system.

When the system is complete, about 750 of the 1000 Jobcentres throughout the country will be able to communicate with British Telecom's packet-switching service.

"This improves our standard of service to potential employees and employers alike, while helping to contain our administrative costs," says John Taylor, head of the MSC's employment service Computer Development Branch.

Business game

Engineers, often criticized as being poor managers, will have the chance to prove otherwise by joining a business game run on computers. The game, called TEMEwork (The Engineering Management Exercise) is being sponsored by the Engineering Council, Ashridge Management College and The Engineer magazine. The Department of Trade and Industry has made a software development grant.

The game begins in October, with teams from industry competing against each other and the

COMPUTER BRIEFING

game's controller to win £2,000. The organizers claim that unlike other business games, this one deals with the interrelated concepts of design, finance, production and marketing. Those taking part will have to work under pressure in a realistic situation.

Teams will compete using home computers, and software will be supplied on cassettes for a variety of popular machines. A computer is not essential, but the various tasks will take longer without one. "Here again," say the organizers, "the exercise mirrors reality."

Those interested in competing should write to Wendy Smith, The Engineer, 30 Calderwood Street, London, SE18 6QH.

UK Events

Computer Open Day, Draganora Hotel, Leeds, September 1, First Hampshire Computer Fair, Southampton Guildhall, September 8-9, Video, Audio & Computer Show, Bradford Exposition Centre, September 15-18, Home Entertainment Show, Olympia, London, September 17-25, Computer Open Day Exhibition, Central Hotel, Glasgow, September 22, Microcomputers in Business, Warwick University, Coventry, September 27-29, IWP one-day workshop, City Conference Centre, September 29, Personal Computer World Show, Barbican Centre, London, September 29-October 2, Computer Fair, The Sir Frederic Osborn School, Welwyn Garden City, October 2.

Overseas

Personal Computers & Office Automation Systems Exhibition, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, September 5-8, Australian Computer Exhibition, Melbourne, Australia, September 13-16, International Peripheral Equipment & Software Exposition, Moscona Centre, Anaheim, USA, September 13-15. Compiled by Personal Computer News.

Where's the plug?

By Alan Simpson

Far from encouraging user satisfaction, many of the documents with computer industry products are too difficult to understand. Typical are the manuals which say "Unpack, connect to power source and switch on". That the user often does not know his power transformer unit from his DIN plug or PAL modulator seems to have escaped some instruction writers.

Not surprisingly, a new industry has been created, offering a guided tour round new systems. The Learning to Use book series, for example, supports popular micro models like Apple, BBC Acorn, Dragon, Oric and Pet and assumes that the user is very much in the beginners class and requires practical assistance rather than large doses of computer theory and technology.

The suppliers, Newtech Publishing, say they have problems in keeping pace with demand and the rate of introduction of new home computer equip-

ment. Newtech has also marketed Sound Training audio cassette packs which offer the business user a faster and possibly more enjoyable method of understanding his software application package. The packs are selling well not only in Europe, but surprisingly in the United States where much of the software originated.

Now training consultants and documentation specialists. Head-Line Communication of Hereford, who are responsible for the Sound Training products, have decided to spread their expertise and are presenting a series of workshops aimed at teaching teachers the fundamentals of good documentation at two-day courses.

For those who have difficulty in following Euro/Japanese translation texts on how to load and operate home video or micro-controlled cameras, proper documentation can smooth the complexities of everyday technological life.

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Each machine has too many features to list here. But on the corner of this page, a small snippet for you could mean a giant leap for your business.



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MARKET REPORT

Index still on record run

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, Aug. 15. Dealings end, Sept. 2. Contango Day, Sept. 5. Settlement Day, Sept. 12.

The stock market entered the second leg of the three-week holiday account hitting a record, despite the seasonal fall in volume.

The FT 30 index began to dip ahead of Wall Street's opening late yesterday afternoon but booming prices in New York reinforced London's move forward and by the close the index had gained 4.7 to 740.4.

The main boost to sentiment resulted from the better-than-expected United States money supply figures, the second good one in a row, and forecasts that United States monetary growth will be back within target over the next two months.

That defused fears of any further rises in United States interest rates, particularly as the American economic recovery is slowing. Some dealers were even talking of significant cuts. This would effectively take the pressure off British rates and rekindles hopes that Britain's clearing banks will be able to hold the 9 1/2 per cent level for longer than expected.

Government stocks came in for some heavy buying, with long-dated issues, some paying yields of more than 10 per cent, recording gains of 1 1/2%.

That gave the government broker the opportunity needed to slip to two "tapets" totalling £500m. The sale last week of £500m 10 per cent convertible was sold out so some form of tap was needed.

Leading equities quickly followed gulls higher and there were widespread gains of more than 10p. US buying put 10p onto Boots at 183p after that it had received over-the-counter sales permission for its new pain-killing drug, ibuprofen which Beecham at 353p was 10p to the good.

News that British petrol sales are falling rapidly and the big companies may start cutting prices again soon caused some fresh selling in the oil sector. BP dropped 6p to 248p, while British lost 2p to 248p, despite reports that the fall in profits, due soon, will not be as bad as expected.

where Lex Group featured with a 15p gain to 368p after the company managed to dampen fears over alleged problems with Volvo gear boxes.

Whitbread, up 4p at 152p, led brewers higher as the continuing good weather and news of price rises supported the sector.

In the building and construction sector Taylor Woodrow jumped 20p to 550p in anticipation of today's interim figures. Blue Circle, reporting this week, gained 7p to 445p but fears of increased competition hitting the profits of SGB Group, pushed those shares 12p lower to 144p.

London Brick held steady at 86p on hopes that Tarmac or Hanson Trust will step in to buy the company if it does not go ahead with its own bid for Ibsstock Johnson. London reports profit figures on Thursday, when a statement of intent is expected.

Booming August car sales helped motor distributors, Games maker John Wad-

dington's shares fell 4p to 242p as hopes faded of the group fighting off the unwanted bid from BPCC, whose offer closes today when the level of acceptances should be known.

In insurance, Commercial Union at 170p and Royal Insurance at 560p held steady even though both companies are heavily involved in Texas where a hurricane has caused £1bn worth of damage. Analysts say CU will lose £6.5m and Royal between £5m and £10m.

Also firming ahead of interim figures due this week was Hawley Group at 185p, up 8p and Electro-Protective, 7p better at 183p.

One stock to lose favour with the speculators was Bellair which slumped 40p to 580p. Majority stakeholder Wasson Establishment has still not begun work on its offer document for Harold Ingrams, suspended at 300p, and has not responded to calls for further information about its intended activity for the two minnow companies.

Wayne Lintott

High Low Stock Price Ch'ge % Yield

Table with columns: High, Low, Stock, Price, Ch'ge, %, Yield. Includes sections for BRITISH FUNDS, MEDICALS, COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN, LOCAL AUTHORITIES, and DOLLAR STOCKS.

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price, Ch'ge, %, Yield. Includes sections for O-S, I-N, and C-E.

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price, Ch'ge, %, Yield. Includes sections for F-B, A-B, and BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price, Ch'ge, %, Yield. Includes sections for COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL, A-B, and BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.

WALL STREET PRICES & COMMENT THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

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Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price, Ch'ge, %, Yield. Includes sections for OTHER MARKETS, DOLLAR SPOT RATES, and EURO-DEPOSITS.

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price, Ch'ge, %, Yield. Includes sections for RUBBER, MISCELLANEOUS, and UNLISTED SECURITIES.

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Sterling Spot and Forward

Table showing Sterling Spot and Forward rates for various currencies and terms.

Money Market Rates

Table showing Money Market Rates including clearing banks, discount market, and Treasury bills.

Other Markets

Table showing Other Markets including Australia, New Zealand, and various commodity prices.

Dollar Spot Rates

Table showing Dollar Spot Rates for various countries and currencies.

Euro-Deposits

Table showing Euro-Deposits for various currencies and terms.

Gold

Table showing Gold prices and related market data.

Rubber

Table showing Rubber prices for various grades and origins.

Miscellaneous

Table showing Miscellaneous market data including various commodities.

Unlisted Securities

Table showing Unlisted Securities for various companies.

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Investment and Finance

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 740.4 up 4.7 FT All Shares 465.67 up 4.85 Datastream USM Leaders Index 102.28 down 0.89 New York Dow Jones Average (latest) 1,203.46 up 9.25 Tokyo Stock Exchange Average 9,203.75 up 66.62 Hongkong Hang Seng Index 1,000.23 up 3.95 Amsterdam 153.3 up 1.8 Sydney AO Index 890.8 up 5.9 Frankfurt Commerzbank Index 940.10 down 2.10 Brussels General Index 133.25 up 0.18 Paris CAC Index 136 up 1.0 Zurich SKA General 289.1 up 0.4

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE Sterling \$1.5290 up 1.1 cent Index 85.8 up 0.1 DM 4.0275 down 0.0075 FF 12.10 down 0.02 Yen 371.50 up 1.0 Dollar Index 127.5 down 0.7 DM 2.6310 NEW YORK LATEST Sterling \$1.5305 INTERNATIONAL ECUE 565.959 SDRE 693.786

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates: Bank base rate 9 1/2 Finance houses base rate 10 Discount market loans week fixed 9 1/2-9 3 month interbank 9 1/2-9 1/2 Euro-currency rates: 3 month dollar 10-10 1/2 3 month DM 5 1/2-5 1/2 3 month Fr 14 1/2-14 1/2 US rates: Bank prime rate 11.00 Fed funds 9 1/2 Treasury long bond 103 29/32-103 27/32 ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme - IV Average reference rate for interest period 6 July to 2 August, 1983 inclusive: 9.989 percent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce): am \$412.25 pm \$421.75 close \$424.50 up \$7 New York latest \$421.75 Kruggerand (per coin): \$436.50-438 (\$285.25-286.25) Sovereigns (new): \$89.50-100.50 (\$65-65.75) Excludes VAT

TODAY

Interim: American Trust, Copydex, De Beers, Electro-Protective, File Indiar, Hongkong & Shanghai Corporation, George Ingham, Liberty Life Association of Africa, London and Scottish Marine Oil, Pramba, Rentokil, Standard Chartered Bank, Taylor Woodrow. Finalist: Apex Properties, Dura Mill, Smith Whitworth, Standard Holdings.

ANNUAL MEETINGS

Yadventon Investments in which financiers Mr Jim Slater and Mr John Bentley have big stakes, has used its option to buy a further 15 per cent of Wordnet information processing system for £150,000. This takes its stake to 40 per cent and makes the company, which has designed a system that can link eight electric typewriters to a single word processor or small computer, Yadventon's biggest single investment. Now Wordnet has signed contracts with three big distributors including AES, one of the world's largest word processing companies, which have already placed orders for £5m of equipment. Linford Holdings is to seek shareholders approval for a name change to Dee Corporation. Frank Dee Supermarkets is part of the group. The board believes the Linford name fits the company to food wholesaler, whereas retaining now accounts for some 75 per cent of its profits. Charterhouse Petroleum has agreed to take over the 70 per cent shares in Jubilee Oil it does not already hold. The deal involves Charterhouse issuing up to 3.1 million ordinary shares to Jubilee shareholders, and a further 2.9 million if the first well drilled in the two Jubilee North Sea blocks shows significant oil reserves. BAYER of West Germany has improved its first half 1983 group pretax to DM860m (£217m) from DM722m in the same period last year.

New company will be fourth biggest grocery retailer Gulliver merges food and drink chains into Argyll Group

By Andrew Connors Mr James Gulliver, the Scot who made his name by transforming the Fine Fare supermarket chain in the 1960s, yesterday announced details of a proposed merger between his Argyll Foods chain and Asda's gamazed Distillers to create a new force in the British food and drinks industry. The new company, Argyll Group, will have a market capitalization of £250m, annual sales of £1,366m, and forecast pretax profits of £26.5m in the year to March 31 1984. It brings together 900 Presto, Temptations and Liptons stores owned by Argyll with ADP, which is one of Scotland's last remaining independent whisky producers. The new group will rank fourth in Britain behind Sainsbury, Tesco and Asda in the food retailing sector, and third behind Victoria Wine and Arthur Cooper in terms of off-licence sales. Mr Gulliver claimed yesterday that his ultimate ambition

ARGYLL GROUP (£m) Argyll Foods ADP Group Argyll Group Turnover 1135 230.3 1365.8 Pre-tax profits (year ending April 2 1983) 21.6 7.2 28.8 Forecast pre-tax profits (year ending March 31 1984) 28.0 8.5 36.5

is to beat Sainsbury and become Britain's biggest food retailer. The merger of Argyll Foods and ADP has been effected through a new holding company, Argyll Group, which was previously called James Gulliver Associates. The merger will be on the basis of one ordinary share of the new company for every ordinary share in Argyll Foods, and four shares of the new company for every three shares in ADP. Last night Argyll Foods shares were unchanged at 126p while shares of ADP were down by 3p at 165p. Mr Gulliver outlined four main reasons for concluding the deal. First, it would create greater scale in the food and drinks industry at a time when there is growing concentration of market share in the hands of big corporations, both in Britain and internationally. Second, it would allow Argyll to diversify in the longer term to avoid the stiff competition which will emerge in food retailing if the big groups continue their rapid expansion. Third, the deal would provide opportunities for expansion in the US through ADP's Barton Brands drinks business. Fourth, it would offer important distribution opportunities for ADP, whose liquor brands could be sold through Argyll stores. Mr Gulliver said he was looking at the possibility of putting some of ADP's Liquor-off-licences into Argyll's Presto stores. Mr Gulliver said that the continued development of the



Gulliver: challenging Sainsbury

St Presto stores chain will not be affected by the merger and that 20 stores are planned to open next year. The new group is forecasting pretax profits of £26.5m in the year to March 31, 1984, against combined pretax profits of £28.8m in the 1982/1983 financial year. The board promises to recommend a dividend of 4.5p per ordinary share in the new company in the year to March 31, 1984. Mr Gulliver's personal holding in the new company will be 7.5 million shares, or 3.8 per cent of the total equity. Mr Gulliver was chairman of the Fine Fare supermarket company at the age of 33. He left in 1973 with "a few hundred thousand pounds" and bought Oriel Foods for £2m. He sold it after a year for £11m. He began building a stake in ADP in 1979 and acquired most of the supermarkets in the Argyll Foods chain in a £104m deal with Generale Occidentale in June last year. Investors' Notebook, page 16

Call for increased pensions mobility

By Lorna Bourke Employers could afford to improve pension benefits for job changers at little or no extra cost, according to pension consultants Metropolitan Pension Association. In a discussion paper on improving the pension benefits of early leavers the association concludes: "The real value of deferred pensions could be fully maintained over the period of deferment with very little increase in contribution requirements - perhaps no change at all if recent scheme experience is taken into account." The paper comes after the recent announcement of an urgent review of pensions by the Government. Mr Norman Fowler, Social Services Secretary, has called for a conference for September 14 to discuss pension problems, and representatives from the Confederation of British Industry, the Trades Union Congress and the Centre for Policy Studies will be attending. The Government is known to be concerned about the effects on job mobility of poor deferred pension benefits and has indicated that legislation could be introduced if voluntary solutions are not found. Under existing legislation it is possible for an employee who has worked for a company for up to five years to change jobs and lose all pension entitlements.

£500m gilts issue as dollar eases

By Peter Wilson-Smith The Government wasted no time in resuming its funding programme yesterday as financial markets moved ahead, encouraged by the good American money supply figures last Friday. Two new tranches of existing government stocks were announced by the Bank of England and they will be available from tomorrow. They are £300m of Treasury 12 per cent 1995 priced yesterday at £1025/8, and £200m of 13/4 per cent Treasury 2003-2007 priced at £1077/8. The Bank will be able to sell the new tranches when market conditions allow. Last week the new tax issued by the Government, £800m of 10 per cent convertible stock 1986, was oversubscribed at above the minimum tender price. Dealers said yesterday the speed with which the Government acted was a sign that it still needed to sell large amounts of government stock to help control the money supply. Last week the Treasury sought to reassure markets that money supply was being brought back under control. The gilts market closed with gains of £1/2 to £3/4 at the long end of the market yesterday, helped by the firm tone in the American bond market. The \$500m fall in American money supply M one on Friday has helped to allay fears over rising interest rates. This contributed to a weaker dollar yesterday. After falling overnight in the Far East, it recovered some ground during European trading but closed well below last week's levels. The dollar fell from DM2.680 at Friday's close to DM2.6310 yesterday and eased against other currencies. Sterling ended the day 1.1 cents stronger against the dollar at \$1.5290. Although it was slightly weaker against continental currencies, its trade-weighted value firmed by 0.1 to 83.8. Dealers said the dollar was expected to weaken further in the short-term. Shares hit record levels yesterday as the stock market rose, encouraged by the strength of Wall Street. The FT Index of 30 leading shares closed 4.7 up at 740.4.

Early 12-point rise in Dow

New York, (AP-Dow Jones) - Stocks were holding their early gains yesterday but volume was moderate and further progress was proving elusive. The Dow Jones Industrial Average was up about 12 points at 1,206 - about the same gain it showed in the first half hour of trading yesterday. Advances were 2 to 1 ahead of losers. Miss Hildegarde Zagoraki, market strategist at Prudential-Bache Securities said: "It has been a normal reaction to the money supply with stocks following the pattern in bonds. "The problem is volume - it just isn't there. If volume and breadth improve it would help but otherwise it will indicate that the technical bounce of the past couple of weeks is over." Mr Richard McCabe, technical analyst at Merrill Lynch, said he found it hard to make the case that the oil stock rally

Kean & Scott to seek full listing

By Jonathan Clare Kean & Scott, the home improvement company which is 60 per cent owned by Mr Michael Ashcroft's Hawley Group, plans to get a full listing on the London stock market either this autumn or next spring. The company is quoted on the Unlisted Securities Market, but the Stock Exchange's quotations department has yet to approve the transfer to the main stock market because Kean, in its present form, has no five-year trading record. Kean is one of the biggest companies on the USM with a market capitalization of about £30m. It became a Hawley subsidiary last October and took in Sharps Bedroom Design from Hawley to run alongside its furniture retailing business. Since then it has acquired Alpine Holdings, the double glazing company, and Dolphin Showers. The current set of results show the effect of these acquisitions. Further deals are likely in the second half. Analysis now expects total profits for the year to be about £5m. Coleman Milne, another

John Brown pays out £180,000

By Our Financial Staff Sir John Mayhew-Sanders, the former chairman of John Brown, the troubled engineering company, will receive compensation for loss of office of £180,000. Sir John Cuckney, John Brown's chairman, confirmed yesterday that he had negotiated the settlement with Sir John Mayhew-Sanders' lawyers. Sir John Mayhew-Sander had a five-year rolling service contract which, based on his annual salary of more than £81,000, had given rise to speculation that he could receive £400,000. Such a figure, would have been a record for a "golden handshake". Sir John Mayhew-Sanders' lawyers are thought to have asked for more. Institutional shareholders furious at the prospect of John Brown paying £400,000, are still likely to question the agreed figure but will probably accept

Confusion as Brazil seeks debts deal

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent The Brazilian planning minister, returned to Brazil over the weekend after his emergency talks with M Jacques de Larosiere, managing director of the International Monetary Fund. Senator Netto also met M Michel Camdessus, chairman of the Paris Club, to request a rescheduling of Brazil's official government-guaranteed debts. The Paris Club, an ad hoc group of western creditor governments, is expected to meet later to discuss Brazil's debts. However, the British Government has yet to be formally notified of the request and there was confusion yesterday over reports that Brazil was ceasing all payments on official debts, which are estimated at \$7bn to \$8bn (£4.5bn to £5.2bn). The export Credits Guarantee Department confirmed yesterday that it had not been formally notified of Brazil's request, although there were signs that Brazil was falling behind with payments. "We are experiencing some delays and therefore we have some potential claims. But they are not massive at this stage," a spokesman for the ECGD said. The Paris Club is not expected to agree any rescheduling of official debt until Brazil has reached agreement with the International Monetary Fund on a new economic programme. However, full IMF board approval for a new economic programme which would lead to release of blocked funds is not expected until the end of next month of October. Once the IMF board gives approval, Brazil would be able to draw about \$900m of loans which have been delayed because it failed to meet IMF targets.

GE buys aviation stake

By Our Banking Correspondent General Electric of the United States has taken a 22.7 per cent stake in Guinness Peat Aviation (GPA), the aircraft leasing business, with an \$18m (£11.8m) capital injection. GPA is an associate of Guinness Peat, the banking and formerly commodities group. The capital injection is important for Guinness Peat because it will allow it to revalue substantially its stake in GPA. The stake was valued at £1.1m in the accounts of April 30, 1982, but revalued to £6.6m in October, 1982. After the capital injection, Guinness Peat and the other big shareholders, Aer Lingus and Air Canada, will hold 22.7 per cent each. Guinness Peat will therefore be able to nearly double the value at which it carries its GPA stake in the balance sheet. GPA is expected to gain a quotation and it is thought this would place a higher value on it than the \$79m imputed by the General Electric deal. It made profits of \$9.1m (£6.2m) last year. Guinness Peat, which last month announced a return to a small profit in its latest half-year to April 30, has been working hard to reduce borrowings. It recently sold a London property for £3.5m

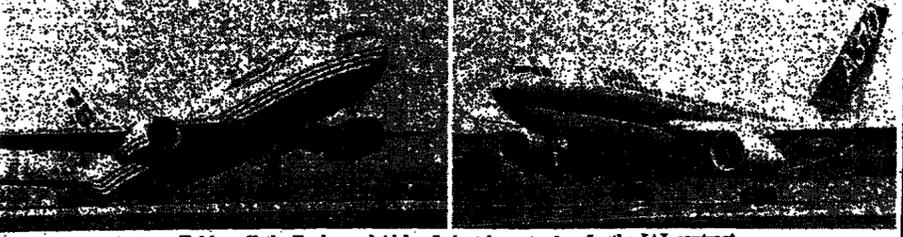
City Editor's Comment

Shaking off the 'hidden' handout

The big city investment institutions are becoming increasingly irritated about golden handshakes to executives who are forced out of companies after boardroom rows, takeover bids and poor results. And if the City institutions are furious, for once they fully reflect the frustrations of smaller shareholders who are in no position to vent their anger effectively. The complaint is not new. What annoys pension funds and unit trusts most is that they learn about these arrangements only when they have been activated when it is usually too late to take any effective action. There are certain limits to this argument. For instance, company prospectuses lay out significant directors' contracts and in the case of an already quoted company, they should be available for inspection at the company's annual meeting. Furthermore, service contracts lasting more than five years should be formally approved by shareholders. What is more, as Sir Michael Edwards has noted, British managers do not normally have the same ability as their counterparts in other capitalist countries to build up capital from high salaries. Clearly, a balance must be drawn between the discipline to perform and financial protection for those taking on difficult jobs. The real question is about disclosure. The schemes so far put up - for instance, for a semi-private register of service contracts - are elitist and inadequate. Much progress has been made in recent years in disclosing directors' salaries in annual accounts. This should be expanded to include pension arrangements and service contracts on the same, mostly anonymous terms. Managers should not be embarrassed by their contracts, if they are, the contracts are probably bad.

Robinow merger expected

By Vivien Goldsmith Dealings were suspended yesterday in the shares of Crosby House, the freight forwarding and container storage company, and Rightwise, a subsidiary involved in cultivation of tea, rubber and cocoa. The boards announced that they are discussing a full merger of the two companies. Crosby House, which is controlled by the Robinow family's International Investment Trust Company of Jersey, holds 31.36 per cent of Rightwise. Dealings in Sampang (Java) Rubber, another Crosby House subsidiary, were also suspended. By injecting its Jazerite Holdings into Crosby the Robinow family - largely Mr Hermann Robinow, a director of N M Rothschild, and his son, Mr Richard Robinow - gained control of the company.



Taking off: the Boeing and Airbus Industrie contenders for the JAL contract

Planemakers look East for key deal

By John Lawless The three planemakers locked in battle to sell British Airways £500m worth of aircraft to replace its Trident fleet, are watching in fascination this week as Japan Airlines (JAL) begins the same decision-making process. As in BA's case, JAL will announce its decision this autumn, with the short-range jets due in service by 1985. The technical side of the talks has been exhausted. Boeing demonstrated the 767, already well-known capabilities in Tokyo in February. The A310 Airbus followed it in March. McDonnell Douglas has only been able to fly a "paper plane", because it is offering the MD100, effectively the replacement of the ill-fated DC10, which it scrapped last month. The MD100 is still at the design stage. Surprisingly, the three-year-old negotiations have received some of the coverage given to the bidding for BA's business. The reason is simple. JAL has

seen how an impending decision by a Japanese multinational company nowadays has a riveting effect on foreign audiences (as in the case of Nissan and its location for a European car plant). As in BA's case, JAL will announce its decision this autumn, with the short-range jets due in service by 1985. The technical side of the talks has been exhausted. Boeing demonstrated the 767, already well-known capabilities in Tokyo in February. The A310 Airbus followed it in March. McDonnell Douglas has only been able to fly a "paper plane", because it is offering the MD100, effectively the replacement of the ill-fated DC10, which it scrapped last month. The MD100 is still at the design stage. Surprisingly, the three-year-old negotiations have received some of the coverage given to the bidding for BA's business. The reason is simple. JAL has

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ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT STOCK

Table with columns: Stock, Redemption date, Interest payment dates. Includes Treasury Stock 1985, Treasury Stock 2003-2007, and Treasury Stock 2007-2009.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

W. N. Sharpe
Half-year to 31.6.83
Pretax profit £1.8m (£2.55m)
Stated earnings 12p (18.9p)
Turnover £7.9m (£7.9m)
Net interim 4.5p (4p)

Sigma Group
Half-year to 31.5.83
Pretax profit £321,000 (£282,000)
Stated earnings 1.22p (1.2p)
Turnover £5.3m (£5m)
Net interim dividend 0.75p (same)
Share price 36p unchanged

Ingersoll-Rand
Year to 30.12.82
Pretax profit £4.7m (£5.2m)
Net dividend none (same)

Speed and Sons
Year to 30.12.82
Pretax loss £287,000 (profit £374,000)
Loss per share 6.73p (profit 6.52p)
Turnover £12.4m (£14.7m)
Net dividend 0.1p (9p)

Resource Technology
Year to 30.4.82
Pretax profit £744,000 (£530,000)
Stated earnings 9p (6p)
Turnover £4.1m (£3.7m)
Net dividend none (same)
Share price 177 down 2p

First Charlotte Assets Trust
The company has received acceptance for its rights issue of 45 million shares at 10p a share from shareholders representing 98.1 per cent of its issued capital.

Boustead
The company has issued 1.47 million shares to pay for the property known as 12-18 Arillery Lane, London E1, to rehouse its commodity operations. The shares are worth about £948,000 and have been admitted to the official list.

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INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • edited by Michael Prest

Merger brightens ADP's prospects

Shareholders of Amalgamated Distilled Products appear to have won the best deal after the decision to merge ADP with the Argyll Foods group, using Mr James Gulliver's family company, James Gulliver Associates, as the vehicle.

The new company, Argyll Group, will have a turnover of £1,365m a year and forecast pretax profits of £36.5m in the year to next March 31. That represents a 27 per cent increase in the last reported pretax profits of the two companies trading separately.

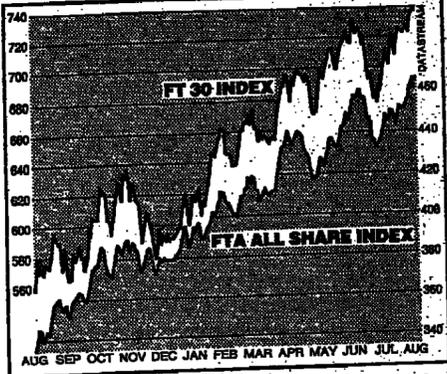
More exciting for ADP shareholders is a forecast total dividend of 4.5p per share over the same period, an increase of 118 per cent.

Moreover, the merger favours ADP shareholders in crude terms of industrial logic. Four new Argyll Group shares are being offered for every three shares in ADP, while existing shareholders of Argyll Foods will be offered a straight one-for-one swap.

On price alone the deal also is good for ADP shareholders who will make about 4p on the four-for-three deal at yesterday morning's prices.

Even better are the longer term prospects for the ADP business within the newly-merged group. Without a merger ADP would have run into trouble trying to launch its own spirits brands without the backing of a retail sales group like Argyll, which is now Britain's fourth biggest grocery retailer.

The new Argyll, with the merger out of the way, will consider including an ADP off



so fast that they are bound to meet head on.

At that point a price war could cut margins to the bone, leaving diversification into related, but more profitable areas a necessity.

On top of that, Argyll will be able to use its muscle to encourage breweries to stock ADP products in exchange for shelf space in Presto stores for their own beers and spirits. Both sets of shareholders will also be relieved to know that the energies of Mr Gulliver and his able management team are to be channelled into the future development of one, rather than two leading publicly-quoted companies.

On a broader front, the merger indicates much about the future development of the retailing sector. Mr Gulliver says that the majors in the industry - Tesco, Asda, Sainsbury and Argyll - are growing

consequences for the domestic British economy.

To some extent, however, these two sets of forces should have been reconciled by the possibility of higher interest rates being discounted in current equity prices.

There is a broad agreement in the City that corporate profits will rise by about 20 per cent this year, the best performance for a while.

But since this assumption has also been built into equity prices for some months, the message seems to be that the market does not have much further to go this year.

One factor which certainly could temporarily put a ceiling on the market is static institutional liquidity in the second half, possibly compounded by government sales, for example of British Petroleum and other stocks singled out for disposal.

In itself, however, this should have no more than a temporary effect.

But whatever the theory about discounting, no market is perfect, and the chances are that a rise in American interest rates would prompt a fall in the London market.

Beyond that are the prospects of higher inflation and a subsiding consumer boom next year.

Peerless

Peerless shareholders may this year see some of the promise of 1980 when the company went public only to see profits collapse in the recession.

aluminium - where prices have been cut.

Trading has improved over the last month, and electronics also improved both sales and profits.

The black spot is the "Homecentric" kitchen furniture business. Its future is "under consideration."

Doubled interest charges of £668,000 against £321,000 reduce higher borrowings from heavy expenditure on plant and increased working capital. Gearing is about 50 per cent, higher than the company wants.

At 92p the shares are trading at 8p less than they were sold in 1980 when the issue was oversubscribed 14 times. If there is no improvement this year, shareholders may be forgiven for losing patience.

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COMMODITIES

Table of commodity prices including LONDON METAL EXCHANGE, COPPER HIGH GRADE, LONDON COMMODITY PRICES, RUBBER, SUGAR, COCOA, and various oil and gas prices.

The Fleming American Investment Trust plc. Advertisement for a convertible unsecured loan stock 1999. Includes details on interest, dividends, and company information.

Base Lending Rates table listing interest rates for various banks and financial institutions like ABN Bank, Barclays, BCCI, etc.

Large table of financial data including Authorized Units & Insurance Funds, and various market indices and prices.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page: "صكنا من الاصل"

CRICKET: FLOOD COULD SEND SOMERSET TO A STICKY END

Injury problem for Middlesex but thunderstorm brings ray of hope

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

LORDS: Somerset, with nine second-innings wickets in hand, need 149 runs to avoid an innings defeat by Warwickshire.

Yesterday, at the end of a good morning's cricket, Middlesex were 238 for nine, having started at 106 for four.

thunder and lightning. The real thing came after he had been in for 20 minutes.

Table with cricket scores for Somerset vs Middlesex, including batsmen and bowlers.

Johnson takes his four-square guard It's more palatable with fish fingers

By Peter Marson

FOLKSTONE: Kent, with nine second-innings wickets in hand, need 149 runs to avoid an innings defeat by Warwickshire.

Old had had a part to play here but in a Jekyll and Hyde performance his three wickets cost him dear.

WORCESTER: Worcester, with eight second-innings wickets in hand, are 129 runs behind Hampshire.

Table with cricket scores for Kent vs Warwickshire and Worcester vs Hampshire.

Johnson, who included 14 fours in his best innings this season of 79, made in 89 minutes, was another success, though these three and the rest are sure to be tested by Gifford.

Curis and Patel made a stand, but Patel was bowled by Malone shortly before lunch: the score at the interval was 79 for three.

McEwan hits a four for 181 (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

Table with cricket scores for Gloucestershire vs Essex.

Injuries hit New Zealand

Dark clouds gathering over Smith's future

Lancashire in touch

LEICESTER: New Zealanders beat Leicestershire by eight wickets.

HOVE: Sussex, with three first-innings wickets in hand, are 103 runs behind Surrey.

It is timely to mention Percy Fender, who was 91 yesterday; nobody could imagine him needing a manager in either the amateur or professional dressing room.

The England team are to be managed on their winter tour of Fiji, New Zealand and Pakistan by Alan Smith (above) the Warwickshire secretary and a current Test selector.

LEICESTERSHIRE: First innings 281 for 5 (D. J. Gower 121 not out, B. E. Easton 57, J. P. Anderson 51).

NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire, with seven second-innings wickets in hand, are 109 runs ahead of Lancashire.

DERBY: England Young Cricketers beat Australia Young Cricketers by three wickets.

Table with cricket scores for Leicestershire vs Northamptonshire and Derby vs Australia.

LEICESTERSHIRE: First innings 281 for 5 (D. J. Gower 121 not out, B. E. Easton 57, J. P. Anderson 51).

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Table with cricket scores for Leicestershire vs Northamptonshire and Derby vs Australia.

SWIMMING

British lion misses gold by a whisker

Adrian Moorhouse, the young lion from Yorkshire, failed by only five-hundredths of a second to take the bronze medal behind the Bulgarian newcomer, Peter Georgiev, aged 18.

RUGBY UNION

Circus at Wembley?

While England make their final preparations for the international rugby championship season in January, it remains possible that professional rugby union involving an "England" team may be played next summer.

HOCKEY

Rich goal harvest

England had their share of the random harvest which most teams have gathered from Austria in Group 1 of the European Cup.

BASKETBALL

Tough test for England

England's women play New Zealand today in what should be a preview of one of the semi-finals of the Commonwealth championships.

Mortensen All down to Hartley

SWANSEA: Glamorgan, with six second-innings wickets in hand, lead Derbyshire by 57 runs.

Late flounder as England sail through

DERBY: England Young Cricketers beat Australia Young Cricketers by three wickets.

Bounced out

New Delhi (AFP) - Pakistan has rejected an Indian proposal to limit borders to one on each during the forthcoming three five-day Tests between the two countries.

Vertical advertisements on the right edge of the page, including 'Mile offer', 'Runner', 'Legal', and 'WEDNESDAY'.

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

- 6.00 Breakfast News headlines, weather, traffic and sports news.
6.30 Breakfast Time presented by Frank Brough and Sue Cook.
9.00 Champion the Wonder Horse: The super steed and his owner, Ricky, fled an injured escaped prisoner...

TV-am

- 6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Nick Owen and Anne Diamond.
7.00 News from 6.58, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30.
7.55 The World of Medicine examined at 8.30 and 8.45.

ITV/LONDON

- 9.25 Thames news headlines.
10.00 News from 9.58, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00 and 11.30.
10.30 Play School.
11.00 The World of Medicine.

BBC 2

- 6.05 Open University Museum of Modern Art.
6.30 The World of Medicine.
7.00 News from 6.58, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30.
10.30 Play School.

CHANNEL 4

- 5.30 A Full Life. In the fourth of her seven-part series of interviews with personalities who have lived a long and interesting life.
6.30 The World of Medicine.
7.00 News from 6.58, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30.

CHOICE

Derek Fowlds as Peter Bonamy, the unfortunate man whose over-protective wife and over-zealous friends turn his period of convalescence into a nightmare.

Radio 4

- 6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 The World of Medicine.

TONIGHT'S PROM

- 7.30 Mozart: Serenade in D (Posthorn).
8.25 Brahms: Symphony No 1 in G minor.

Radio 2

- 10.30 Nash Ensemble: part two.
11.15 Open University: 6.15am Organic Chemistry: 6.35 - 6.55 Midwife Symbolism.

Radio 1

- News on the half hour from 6.30am to 11.00pm.
6.30am Adrian Johns.
6.35 Simon Bates.

Radio 3

- 6.55 News.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: part 1.

ENTERTAINMENTS

Opera & Ballet: English National Opera.
Concerts: Barbican Hall.
Theatres: Arts Theatre.

OPERAS & BALLET

English National Opera: The Barber of Seville.
Royal Opera House: The Merry Widow.

CONCERTS

Barbican Hall: The Prodigal Son.
Royal Albert Hall: The Prodigal Son.

THEATRES

Arts Theatre: The Prodigal Son.
Royal Opera House: The Merry Widow.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

TYNE TEES: As London except: 10.25pm Battle Beneath the Earth.
CHANNEL 4: As London except: 10.25pm Battle Beneath the Earth.

ART GALLERIES

AGNEW GALLERY: As London except.
BRITISH LIBRARY: As London except.

CINEMAS

ACADEMY 1: As London except.
ACADEMY 2: As London except.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

Legal Appointments on pages 19/20.
O'DONNELL ARCH W2 (W2) 2011 OCTOBER 1983.

Police open fire as Pakistan mob goes on rampage

From Michael Hamlyn, Karachi

Police fired on a crowd estimated at 20,000 which went on the rampage in Pakistan's Sindh province yesterday and unconfirmed reports said at least one person was killed and five wounded. The incident happened in the town of Ramipur.

The official total of deaths in the eight-day series of anti-government demonstrations has been given as 15. Unofficial estimates put it at more than 20. The Government said more than 700 people had been arrested.

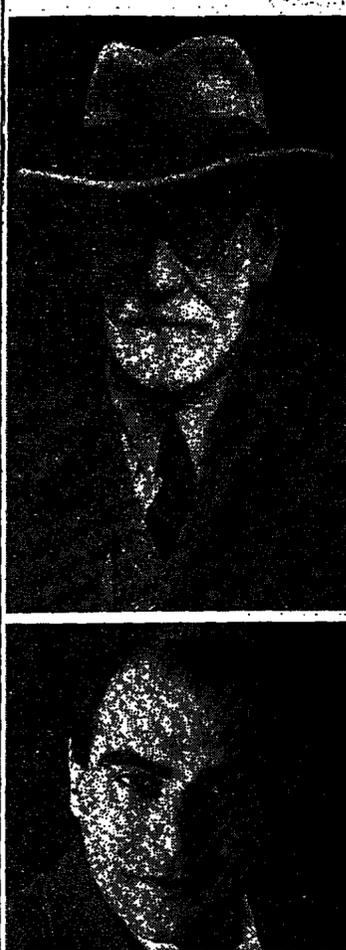
A trial of strength is taking place in the streets and bazaars of the southern Sindh province between the outlawed political opposition and the martial law regime of President Zia ul-Haq.

On the one side the eight-party Movement for the Restoration of Democracy is organizing a steady series of mass demonstrations in town after town of the province. On the other, the Government is replying with mass arrests, and stiff sentences of prison and the lash.

Last night the biggest demonstration since the protests began on Pakistan's independence day took place in a quiet agricultural town 27.5 miles north of here called Khairpur.

Protesters, estimated at more than 20,000 and calling for elections now and for the ousting of the Zia regime,

Face to face with Sigmund Freud



The actor David Suchet has been transformed into a striking likeness of the elderly Dr Sigmund Freud, for a series on the life and work of the Austrian psychiatrist to be shown on BBC 2 early next year.



Freud, the founder of psychoanalysis, died in London in 1939.

More health economies sought by the Government

Health authorities are expected to continue to seek ways of making more effective use of manpower resources and for ensuring that there is a service justification for every post created. In particular, no vacancy should be filled unless there is a clear case for its continuation, the circular said.

Mr David Pashley, administrator for Brent health district in the North-West Thames region, said yesterday that the circular would create more confidence than before. Health authorities, including his own, already scrutinized vacancies carefully before filling them because of the constraints on manpower and expenditure.

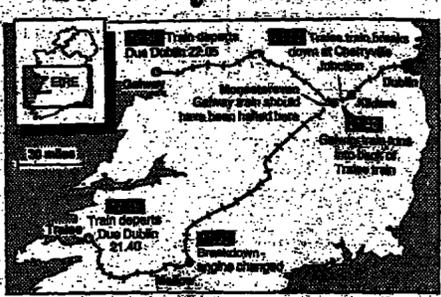
The circular confirmed that health authorities have until mid-September to negotiate with the DHSS before firm manpower targets for this year are settled.

The revised cash limit figures show that the 14 English regions will be allowed 0.21 per cent on average above inflation, compared with the 1.2 per cent announced in January.

The four Thames regions will be expected to meet cuts of 0.68 or 0.64 per cent, while Trent and East Anglia will be allowed 1.4 per cent and 1.9 per cent more respectively.

Health cuts victims, page 2

Investigation starts into Irish railway disaster



Continued from page 1

...and broke asunder. The first-class carriage was flung 20 feet into the air and tipped from its chassis when the Galway train ploughed into the stationary train at Cherryville junction, two miles from Kildare station.

The seven dead included Mr Shay Shannon and Mrs Mary, his wife, from Dublin, who had been married only three months and Mr Martin O'Keefe, aged 20, a student nurse from Co. Kerry, and Mr Patrick Flanagan, a postman from Dublin.

The names of two other who died have not been released.

The driver of both trains escaped injury and although a senior inspector with CIE was seriously injured in the accident he has been able to assist accident investigators with crucial details of what happened shortly before the collision.

Amid the tangled twisted wreckage of carriages slewed across the railway line at Cherryville were bloody blankets and tissues as reminders of hours of desperate effort to free the injured and trapped.

Battered metal and broken glass along with the personal belongings of passengers travelling from the west of Ireland to Dublin were littered for several hundred yards along the track when dawn broke and the damp mist cleared.

The Cherryville tragedy occurred on a straight stretch of line atop a 20ft embankment surrounded by bog fields. It was only 200 yards from the main Dublin to Limerick road.

Such was the impact as the Galway train hurtled into the delayed 17.15 from Dublin that the generator was hurled from the track and the next carriage, the first class compartment, vaulted 30ft into the air.

Hours after the collision, a heavy lifting crane pulled the first class compartment from its resting place and hoisted it 20ft above the embankment.

Rescuers, who had worked throughout the night under spotlights, began digging into the shattered splintered wood to discover the last victim, a CIE driver, the department, whose twenty-first birthday is next Sunday.

The seven dead and 52 injured in the collision, two miles from Kildare station, were taken to local hospitals under the co-Kildare emergency plan which brought extra staff to hospitals, police, civil defence personnel and the army to the railway line. Along with other volunteers, they worked with cutting equipment and their bare hands to try to rescue the injured.

Flurry miles away, in Dublin's Shelbourne station, anxious relatives waited as a fleet of coaches brought survivors from the scene. CIE inquiry lines, hospitals and newspaper offices were inundated with inquiries. The staff from both trains were taken by CIE officials to a local hotel for questioning about how the accident occurred.

Many of the 1,000 passengers on board the two trains were young people returning from weekends at home in the country and there was confusion in the moments after the crash because bodies were buried across compartments as glass shattered and the train jolted.

Some survivors clambered from the wreckage and began digging with their hands to rescue others injured and trapped while others wandered dazed and shocked along the railway line past the debris of the wrecked train, halted after it apparently ran out of diesel.

Some managed to clamber down the steep embankment and over bog and grass to a main road where they wandered until people picked them up.

Appeal to Irish informer in effort to save wife

From Our Correspondent, Belfast

The mother of Harry Kirkpatrick, the convicted Irish National Liberation Army murderer and police informer, pleaded with him yesterday to retract his evidence against 18 alleged former accomplices in an attempt to save his wife, Elizabeth, aged 24, who is being held by the INLA.

Mrs Eileen Hill, aged 46, went to Crumlin Road prison in Belfast for a 20-minute meeting with her son, who was sentenced in June to jail terms totalling almost 1,000 years, including five life sentences.

She said later that her son had stared at her blankly as she pleaded with him to retract the statements he has given to the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

Mrs Hill's husband, Mr Richard Hill and her hand-

capped daughter Diane, aged 13, were rescued by the Irish police from their INLA captors last Thursday. They had been held for 18 days.

"I asked Harry to retract to save the families from the hurt and worry this was causing and to think about his wife. He kept saying at me blankly," Mrs Hill said.

"I then lost my temper with him and told him to think positive. I told him it was a miracle that Dick and Diane got away and that Liz's life was at stake."

Mrs Hill said that her son replied that he had a lot to think about and would return to his cell. "He told me he would see me again obviously there is still a chance he will change his mind and retract."

Today's events

General
Edinburgh International Festival, until 10 Sept, details (013) 226 4001; Edinburgh Book Festival, until 3 Sept, (031) 536 3361; Edinburgh Fringe Festival, until 10 Sept (031) 226 5257.

Talks
Elizabethan Food and Feasting, a talk for 8 to 15 year-olds, by Ann Meredith, Blakely Hall, Birmingham Museum, Chamberlain Square, Birmingham, 10.30 to 12.30.

Music
Street Musicians, Lecture Theatre, Royal Scottish Museum.

Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 12.
Organ recital by David Hirst, Chichester Cathedral, Chichester, 1.10.

Russian song recital, Jubilee Hall, Alibonk, Moscow, 12.30.
Organ recital by Jan van Mol (Belgium), Leicester Cathedral, Leicester, 8.

Organ recital by Simon Wright, St Martin's Church, Scarborough, 7.30.

Last chance to see
Paintings by Elizabeth Mackay, MacLennan Art Gallery, Rozelle Park, Ayr; Mon to Sat 11 to 5 (closes today).

Exhibitions in progress
"The Horse in Sport" by Kenneth Wynn, New Gallery, Fore Street, Budeigh, Salterton, Devon; Tues to Sat 10-5 (closes Sept 3).

Scotland's heritage of printed books and learning, National Library Scotland, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh (Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5, Sat 9.30 to 1, Sun 2 to 5 (closed bank holiday, closes Sept 30).

A restored Georgian house, No. 1, Royal Crescent, Bath, Bath Preservation Trust; Tues to Fri 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (closes Oct 31).

Action Portraits Scottish press photography, Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Queen's Street, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (closes Oct 20).

The Last Bedouin of Jordan, the Astly Chestnut Art Gallery, Trinity Street, Salford; Tues to Fri 11 to 5, Sat 9 to 4 (closes Oct 6).

"Ambience" paintings and textiles by Annabel Ralphs and Jenny Bancroft, Oxford Gallery, 23, High Street, Oxford; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (closed Sun and Aug 29, ends Sept 14).

Below the Bridge, a history of Cardiff's dockland, Welsh Industrial and Maritime Museum, Cardiff; Mon to Sat 10 to 4, Sun 2.30 to 5 (closes Sept 30).

Paintings and drawings by Jack Knox, Aberdeen Art Gallery, School Hill, Aberdeen; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 10 to 4 (closes Sept 17).

Sculptured by Anthony Caro, Rozelle House, Rozelle Park, Ayr; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (closes Sept 18).

The work of John Ruskin, Abbot Hall Art Gallery and Museum of Lakeland Life and Industry, Kesaul, Cumbria; Mon to Fri 10.30 to 5.30, Sat and Sun 2 to 5 (closes Sept 18).

Vienna 1900: Vienna, Scotland and the European Avant-garde, national Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (closes Sept 25).

A major exhibition on the Lancaster bomber at Manchester Air and Space Museum, Liverpool Road, Manchester; Tues to Fri 11 to 6, Sat 10 to 6, closed Mon (closes Oct 10).

Anniversaries
August 23
Birth: Sir Astley Cooper, surgeon, Brooks, Norfolk, 1768; Baron Georges Cuvier, zoologist, Montbéliard, France, 1769; Death: Sir William Wallace, Scottish national leader was hanged, disembowelled, beheaded and quartered, London, 1305; Redshank Valentin, London, 1305; Redshank Valentin, London, 1305; Redshank Valentin, London, 1305.

TV top ten

Coronation Street (Mon), Granada 12.05pm
Coronation Street (Tue), Granada 12.05pm
The A Team (TV 12.05pm)
The Python Factor, Granada 8.25pm
Crossroads (Wed), Central 8.30pm
Jeannie, Seven, Investigator, Thames 8.30pm
The Cabbage Patch, Central 8.55pm
Starburst, Central 9.25pm
News at Ten (Wed) (TV 8.55pm)
News at Ten (Thu) (TV 8.55pm)

1. News at Ten (Wed) (TV 8.55pm)
2. The Ballad of Cash Hooper, 7.25pm
3. Only Fools and Horses, 7.30pm
4. The Python Factor, Granada 8.25pm
5. Crossroads (Wed), Central 8.30pm
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Roads

London and South-east, A16
Eastbound lane, open at West End Avenue, Northolme, underpass. At Bow flyover closed 9.30am-3.30pm. M1: Closed Spangon junction 6, St Albans, and junction 7 (M10), northbound.

Midlands: M6
Lane closures between junctions 5 and 6, Birmingham north-east to Birmingham central. A1: Single-lane traffic on both carriageways at Conington, Cambridgeshire. A52: All traffic sharing one carriageway at Brampton, Northamptonshire.

North: M6
All traffic sharing one carriageway from junction 43 to junction 44, Carlisle. M63: Northbound slip road on to the M62 closed, alternative route suggested near Redburn, Lancashire. A1: Roadworks at southern end of the Bedford by-pass, Northamptonshire.

Wales and West: M5
Lane closures between junctions 21 and 24, Weston Super Mare to Bridgewater. A46: Restricting at Swainswick, Avon. A47: Temporary traffic lights at Redwood, Devon.

South-east: Exps
Extra traffic in Edinburgh city centre for military tattoo and International Festival. A1: Closures on Spencehall Road, south of Canongate Road, Aberdeen. A199: Restricting width at Portobello High Street, Adelphi Place, Edinburgh.

Information supplied by the A.A.

Weather forecast

Pressure will build across the British Isles but a weak frontal trough will move SE across N and W fronts.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S, and E, central W England, East Angles, E Midlands, Central Ireland: Fog patches at dawn, bright intervals developing, cloudy then bright with light rain or drizzle early on coast and hills, but NW light rain; temp 18 to 22 (C) (65-73) F.

SW, NW England, Wales: Mostly cloudy with light rain or drizzle early on coast and hills, but NW light rain; temp 18 to 22 (C) (65-73) F.

East District: Rain or drizzle, but no rain on coast and hills, but NW light rain; temp 18 to 22 (C) (65-73) F.

Wales and West: M5: Lane closures between junctions 21 and 24, Weston Super Mare to Bridgewater. A46: Restricting at Swainswick, Avon. A47: Temporary traffic lights at Redwood, Devon.

South-east: Exps: Extra traffic in Edinburgh city centre for military tattoo and International Festival. A1: Closures on Spencehall Road, south of Canongate Road, Aberdeen. A199: Restricting width at Portobello High Street, Adelphi Place, Edinburgh.

Information supplied by the A.A.

The papers

The Government may save money by its plans to cut the number of newspaper editors, but it will also be buying trouble, the Daily Mirror says. "It cannot be denied that the cut in the number of editors will make it more likely," the paper claims. "Most youngsters want to work, whatever their age, but they don't all have the same opportunities as the older generation of youth is lazy, indifferent and looking forward to a life on the dole."

The Daily Star criticises a Liverpool councillor's angry questioning of sex orgies involving children which went on in municipal children's homes by saying "thank goodness somebody is raising the right way and asking the right questions. The care of disturbed and delinquent children is a sensitive business. Great skill and responsibility need to be exercised. Quite obviously it is a duty that Liverpool is not properly discharging. The city's judgment has been suspect since the ultra-right took control in May. If Liverpool cannot put its own house in order, perhaps a government inquiry should do it for them."

London

Temperature at midday yesterday: in cloud (C) (F):
Bath 17.8 (64) London 17.8 (64)
Birmingham 20.7 (69) Liverpool 15.4 (60)
Bristol 22.7 (73) Manchester 15.4 (60)
Cardiff 22.7 (73) Newcastle 15.4 (60)
Edinburgh 22.7 (73) Nottingham 15.4 (60)
Glasgow 22.7 (73) Oxford 15.4 (60)
Leeds 22.7 (73) Plymouth 15.4 (60)
Sheffield 22.7 (73) Southampton 15.4 (60)
Stoke 22.7 (73) Swansea 15.4 (60)
Tottenham 22.7 (73) Wolverhampton 15.4 (60)

Highest and lowest

Yesterday's highest and lowest: London in cloud 22.7 (73) lowest 15.4 (60) Bath 17.8 (64) highest 17.8 (64) lowest 15.4 (60) Birmingham 20.7 (69) highest 20.7 (69) lowest 15.4 (60) Bristol 22.7 (73) highest 22.7 (73) lowest 15.4 (60) Cardiff 22.7 (73) highest 22.7 (73) lowest 15.4 (60) Edinburgh 22.7 (73) highest 22.7 (73) lowest 15.4 (60) Glasgow 22.7 (73) highest 22.7 (73) lowest 15.4 (60) Leeds 22.7 (73) highest 22.7 (73) lowest 15.4 (60) Liverpool 15.4 (60) highest 15.4 (60) lowest 15.4 (60) Manchester 15.4 (60) highest 15.4 (60) lowest 15.4 (60) Newcastle 15.4 (60) highest 15.4 (60) lowest 15.4 (60) Nottingham 15.4 (60) highest 15.4 (60) lowest 15.4 (60) Oxford 15.4 (60) highest 15.4 (60) lowest 15.4 (60) Plymouth 15.4 (60) highest 15.4 (60) lowest 15.4 (60) Sheffield 22.7 (73) highest 22.7 (73) lowest 15.4 (60) Southampton 15.4 (60) highest 15.4 (60) lowest 15.4 (60) Stoke 22.7 (73) highest 22.7 (73) lowest 15.4 (60) Swansea 15.4 (60) highest 15.4 (60) lowest 15.4 (60) Tottenham 22.7 (73) highest 22.7 (73) lowest 15.4 (60) Wolverhampton 15.4 (60) highest 15.4 (60) lowest 15.4 (60)

Abroad

Temperature at midday yesterday: in cloud (C) (F):
Athens 21.8 (71) Buenos Aires 21.8 (71)
Cairo 21.8 (71) Hong Kong 21.8 (71)
London 17.8 (64) Moscow 17.8 (64)
New York 17.8 (64) Paris 17.8 (64)
Rome 17.8 (64) Tokyo 17.8 (64)
Sydney 17.8 (64) Wellington 17.8 (64)

The Times Prize Jumble Crossword with an additional set of concise clues will appear in the Saturday section this Saturday.

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 6

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Weather forecast